UNIVERSITY NEWS, JULY 15, 1980. **Regd. No. R.N. 7180/62 Postal Regd. No. D(C)-534**

(Continued from previous page)

Note : Those who have applied earlier for the post No. 4 in response to our Advertisement No. 8/79-80 need not apply again.

6. **FOREMAN** (One) (Centre)
Grade: Rs. 700-40-900-EB-40-1100-50-1300.

Qualifications : Essential

(1) B. Tech. (Met. Engg./Production Eng.) or equivalent with atleast 5 years experience in machining/forming/fabrication or equipment **or** Engineering Diploma with 10 years experience.

Desirable

(1) *Work experience in the management of a workshop.* (2) Experience in fabrication of research equipment in Physical/Mechanical Metallurgy.

UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN
JAIPUR
Advertisement No. 17/80

Applications are invited (through *proper channel* in case of those already in employment) so as to reach this office on or before **31-7-1980** on the prescribed form available from the Registrar's office on pre-payment of Rs 4/- (Rs 3/- extra in case required by post) for the undermentioned posts :

Editor for Index India—Rs 1500-60-1800-100-2000.

Essential Qualifications

(a) M.A./M.Sc./M.Com first or second division plus B.Lib.Sc. or Diploma in Library Science (One year's Course) first or second division.

OR

M.Lib.Sc. first or second division plus B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. first or second division.

(b) At least five years experience of Documentation work on a standard indexing service.

(c) Good grounding in colon classification *plus ability to expand the* schedules for depth classification.

Desirable Qualifications

Five years administrative experience of a University or a Research Library.

Assistant Editor for Index India—Rs 700-40-1100-50-1300.

Essential Qualifications

(a) M.A./M.Com./M.Sc. first or second *division plus B.Lib.Sc. or Diploma* in Library Sc. (One year's course) first or second division.

OR

M.Lib.Sc. first or second division plus B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. first or second division.

(b) At least three years experience of Documentation work.

(c) Good grounding in Colon Classification.

Desirable Qualifications

(a) At least three *years experience of* working in a responsible capacity in a University or a Research Library.

(b) *Knowledge of proof reading* and *press work.*

Note: Qualifications and experience can be relaxed in respect of internal candidates who have shown exceptional merit in the field of the documentation work.

Benefit of Provident Fund and other allowances will be admissible as per rules of the University. Candidates *who had applied for the post of Editor* in response to the earlier advertisement No. *12/79 and 1/80* and *for the post* of Assistant Editor in response to the *earlier advertisement* No. 12/79 *need* not apply again. They may intimate to the Registrar by the prescribed date that they are still interested to be considered for the post. Candidates will be called for interview at their own expense. Retired persons need not apply.

V.D. Qamra
REGISTRAR

THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN
RAJBATI : BURDWAN
WEST BENGAL
Advertisement No. 2/80-81
Dated, 5th July, 1980

Applications are invited for the following posts ;

1. Deputy Registrar ... One post
2. Deputy Inspector of Colleges ... One post

*Scale of Pay : Rs 1200-50-1300-60-*1900 plus dearness and other allowances *and pensionary benefits according to* the rules of the University.

Educational Qualifications & Experience
(a) **Essential**

(i) Uniformly good academic record with a B+ Master's Degree or its equivalent.

(ii) At least 10 year's experience in a position involving supervision, Control and Planning of Examinations, administration ofColleges or in an Institute of Higher Learning or Government or other academic bodies. At least 5 years of the 10 years' experience should be in higher position of high level administration.

(iii) Age not less than 35 years. Relaxable in case of exceptionally qualified candidates.

(b) **Desirable**

(i) A Doctorate Degree or published papers or high standard.

OR

(ii) Experience of at least 10 years in a fairly senior position in any academic institution like a college or a University or a research organisation.

The choice of *the Selection* Com*mittee may not necessarily* be confined to those who apply formally.

Those who applied earlier need not apply again.

For application form and other in*formation apply to the* Registrar with a self-addressed stamped (0.40p.) *envelope (9″ × 4″).*

Last date for submission of applica*tion with requisite fee of Rs 5/- is* ***31st* July, 1980.**

A.K. Chaudhuri
REGISTRAR

MARATHWADA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 400)

Reservation of post for SC/ST/NT/DNT/OBC etc. is as per Maharashtra State Government rules

Request for forms must specify the name and Sr. No. of the post accompanied by self-addressed envelope atleast *of the size of 23 cm x 10 cm* with 0.65 paise stamp adhered to it. Separate applications shall have to be made for separate posts.

If considered necessary by the University the candidate shall have to appear for personal interview in the University's office at Parbhani at candidate's cost.

In the event of large number of applications received in response of this advertisement, to avoid inconvenience to all concerned, at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor, limited number of candidates may only be invited for interview even though others not invited for interview might be satisfying the prescribed minimum qualifications.

Candidates already in service of Central/State Government or any other Organisations and those in the service of this University should necessarily apply through proper channel forwarding an advance copy to the undersigned. The advance copy should reach latest by 5.00 p.m. on **11 Aug 1980**. The applications to be received *through proper channel should reach* latest by 5.00 p.m. on **27 Aug 1980.** *University will not be responsible for* postal delay.

The *fact that the* posts are advertised does not mean that necessarily all *the posts will be filled in.*

CANVASSING IN ANY FORM WILL DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE, FOR EMPLOYMENT UNDER THIS UNIVERSITY.

S.T. Kachwe
REGISTRAR

Printed & Published by ANJNI KUMAR, on behalf of the Association of Indian Universities (formerly known as Inter-University Board of India), Rouse Avenue, New Delhi - 110002 Grams : UNIBOARD. Phone : 276504 and 273037. Printed at NEW INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI-1

University News

A FORTNIGHTLY CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION & RESEARCH AUGUST 1, 1980

Agitating doctors in a procession in New Delhi

DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY

DIBRUGARH : ASSAM

Advertisement No. 4/80

Applications are invited for the undermentioned posts :

Professors		
1.	History	—One
2.	Statistics	—One
Readers		
3.	Applied Geology	—One
4.	Life Sciences	—Two
5.	Political Science	—One
6.	*Economics*	—One
7.	*Statistics*	—*One*
Lecturers		
8.	Methematics	—Two
9.	Assamese	—One
10.	Applied Geology	—Three
11.	English	—Two
12.	English	—One (For the Deptt. of Education)

Scale of Pay

Professor—Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500/-

Reader—Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900/-

Lecturer—Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600/-

All posts carry usual allowances admissible under the University Rules in force from time to time and the incumbents against leave vacancy posts will be eligible for Contributory Provident Fund and Gratuity on confirmation as per rules of the University.

Qualification : Essential

Professor

(a) An eminent scholar with published work of high quality actively engaged *in research*, ten years experience of teaching and/or research experience of guiding research at doctorate level.

(b) An outstanding scholar with established reputation who has made significant contribution to knowledge.

Reader

(a) Good academic record with a doctoral degree or equivalent published work. Evidence of being actively engaged in (i) research (ii) innovation in teaching methods or (iii) Production of teaching materials.

(b) *At least five years of teaching and/* or research provided that at least three of these years were as lecturer in equivalent position.

Lecturers

(a) A doctor's degree or research work of an equally high standard; and

(b) *Consistently good academic re*cord with 1st or high 2nd class (B in the seven point scale) Master's degree in a relevant subject or an equivalent degree of a foreign University. Having regard to the need for developing interdisciplinary programmes, the degrees in (a) and (b) above may be *in relevant subject.*

Provided that, if the Selection Committee is of the view that the research work of a candidate as evident either tion his thess or from his published work is of very high standard, it may relax any of qualifications prescribed in (b) above.

Provided further that, if a candidate possessing a doctor's degree or equivalent research work is not available or is not considered suitable a person possessing a consistently good academic record (weightage being given to, M. Phil. or equivalent degree or research of quality) may be appointed provided he has done research work *for at least two years or has practical* experience in a research laboratory/organisation on the condition that he will have to obtain a Doctor's degree or give evidence of research work of equivalent high standard within five years of his appointment, failing which he *will* not be able to earn *future* increments until he fulfils those requirements.

Specialisation

(i) **For the Reader (Applied Geology)**
Exploration, Development and Exploitation of Oil and Gas Fields/Economics Geology/Mining Geology/Structure and Tectonics/Sedimentology/Mineralogy and Petrology/Geological *Mapping and Geological Prospecting.*

(ii) **For the Readers (Life Sciences)**
M.Sc. in Botany, Zoology, Life Sciences or Biology.
Specialisation in : Ecology, Cytogenetics, Developmental Bio *logy, Microbiology, Plant Phy*siology, Animal Physiology.

(iii) **For the Reader (Political Science)**
Open.

(iv) **For the Reader (Economics)**
Industrial Economics of Education.

(v) **For the Reader (Statistics)** (against leave vacancy)
Statistical Quality Control, Probability Theory, Multivariate Analysis.

(vi) **For the Lecturer (Mathematics)**
(2 posts, One Permanent & One against Leave vacancy)

Post No. 1
Elasticity, Fluid Mechanics, or Differential Equations and Functional Analysis.

Post No. 2
Numerical Analysis or Computer Programming.

(vii) **For *the* Lecturer *(Assamese)***
(against leave vacancy) 'Assamese Literature' (Group 'A')

(viii) **For the Lecturers (Applied Geology)**
Minerology and Petrology/Statistical Geology/Geological Mapping/Geological Prospecting/Economics Geology/Engineering *Geology/Mining Geology/Mine*ral Technology/Mineral Economics/Petroleum Geology.

(ix) **For the Lecturers (English)**
The posts are open.

(x) **For the Lecturer (Deptt. of Education**
- (i) Specialisation in English language preferably trained in Teaching English as a foreign *language in any Institute/* Centre of foreign language *teaching in India or abroad.*
- (ii) B.T. or M. Ed.

Nine copies of applications for the post of Professor and seven copies of applications for the posts of Readers or Lecturers in plain papers giving full bio-data including (1) Name in full (in Block Letters), (2) Father's name, (3) Date of birth, (4) (a) Permanent address (b) *Present* address; (5) Present occupation, if any, (6) Present salary *drawn, if any*, (7) Detailed academic *career from Matriculation* onwards showing Division/Class, aggregate percentage of marks, School/College/University from which appeared. (8) Details of appointments held with designation, duration, nature *of works and name of employers*; (9) Research contributions with copies/reprints, (10) Name and address of two referees not related to the candidate together with an application fee of Rs 5/- (Rupees five) drawn in favour of the Registrar, *Dibrugarh University, should reach the* undersigned on or before **25-8-1980.**

The *number* of this advertisement and the name of the post applied for must be referred to in the application. Persons already in employment should apply through proper channel or with a 'No objection certificate' from the present employer. All reprints of the *research papers published must be* attached. Applications not in conformity with the above requirement will not be entertained. **Persons who had already applied against the posts at Serial Nos. 1,2,10,11 and 12 in response to our Advertisement No. 8/79, *need not apply again.***

Candidates will be required to appear *at an interview if and when called for*, and will be given actual Railway fare according to the rules of the University.

D. Pathak
REGISTRAR-IN-CHARGE

MAHARASHTRA ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE

M.A.C.S. Research Institute
Law College Road,
Pune-411004

Applications are invited for the post of *Cytogeneticist (in the scale of* Rs. 1100-1600 plus allowances) in the JCAR Coordinated *Project* for Fruit Improvement at this Institute.

Qualifications

M.Sc. Botany or Agriculture, Ph.D. in Cytogenetics and breeding of fruit crops preferably grapes.

Experience

At least five years experience after Ph.D. in hotricultural crops particularly grapes as evidenced by published papers.

Applications may please be sent to the Director, Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, *Law College Road, Pune 411004 upto* **20th August 1980.**

UNIVERSITY NEWS

Vol. XVIII **AUGUST 1**
No. 15 **1980**

A Fortnightly Chronicle of Higher Education **Price 80 Paise**

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Opinions expressed in the articles and reviews are individual and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Association

Editor : ANJNI KUMAR

Functioning of IITs

P. V. Indiresan*

There have been in recent weeks a couple of detailed criticisms of the manner in which admissions are effected to the undergraduate courses in the Indian Institutes of Technology. Currently, out of about 50,000 applicants, less than 1500 can succeed in getting admitted to the IITs. Consequently, whatever be the method of selection almost all the aspirants will have to remain disappointed. This has made out to be a flaw; it could also have been said that a system which attracts so many aspirants in spite of the very low probability of success and the very severe hurdles involved, should possess some exceptional merit.

No selection procedure can be absolutely perfect. However carefully it is planned and however honestly it is implemented; it will always happen that a few deserving cases will be left behind and a few notso-well-qualified skip through. However, the goodness of the system lies in minimising such errors. The exceptionally good preformance put in by the IITs year, after year almost without exception, indicates that the system that we have evolved over the year has been good enough to select really bright students.

A second feature that one looks for in any selection process is that it should be able to discriminate between the acceptable and the non-acceptable. Last year, in one of the neighbouring States, the cut-off point for admission to one of the Engineering Colleges was an aggregate of 93 per cent. This is typical of a system which provides very little discrimination because, quite obviously, there will not be much to choose between those who got 92.5 per cent or even 90 per cent from those who got 93 per cent.

In the IIT Entrance Examination, however, the cut-off point is around 45 per cent with only 25 per cent as the minimum required in individual subjects. It is the measure of the severity of the test that, in spite of these very liberal requirements, barely 3 to 4 per cent of the candidates qualify.

This should also lay at rest the criticisms that have been made that the IIT Entrance Examination has become stereo-typed and ineffective. If it were so, virtually everybody should have done well. Obviously, there is something in the quality of the questions that we set, that in spite of the fact that these examinations have been held for nearly 20 years now, they are still manageable only by the very brightest.

Much has been made of the fact that many of the candidates go through coaching classes of various types. The utility of these coaching classes is only to the extent that they induce a discipline among the aspirants to work steadily and practise regularly. Any person— and there are many such examples— can get through the IIT Entrance Examination provided he is bright enough and provided he practi-

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**Director, IIT, Madras.*

ses systematically, It is not everybody who has the temperament for such detailed and systematic practice and particularly without an external stimulus. Strictly speaking, these coaching classes merely provide such an external stimulus only. They are useful from this point of view, but, by no means, are they essential.

A criticism has also been made that the Entrance Examination of the IITs makes it necessary for youngsters to slog for months and months. Perhaps, one could argue that any system that makes people work, makes a commendable contribution to the growth of the society. Unfortunately, work, and particularly hard work, is rather unfashionable these days. Nevertheless, it must be stated that study in an IIT is not a picnic. A student has to work for hours day after day, week after week, month after month, for the full period of five years. Those who do not have stamina or the temperament for such a hard effort are really not suitable for admission to an IIT. If we do not have such a rigorous training programme which involves writing over 200 examinations during the period of the undergraduate course, our graduates will not be as good and as well-recognised the world over as they are at the present time.

There has also been a slight innuendo that we have an interview. Somehow or other, a feeling has been sought to be created that some hanky-panky goes on because of this interview. This shows a total ignorance of the entire system of admission. The purpose of calling the applicant is not to value him in any manner whatsoever. Such a valuation is completed on the basis of the written papers alone. The boys are not interviewed; they are only called for counselling in order to explain to them what are the various opportunities that are available and what are the probable chances open to them at the level of their individual performance. Such a counselling, in our opinion, is absolutely essential because most of our aspirants have very little knowledge of the nature and the prospects of the different engineering disciplines. The selection is made entirely and purely on the basis of the marks obtained; on the basis of his rank, the individual student is free to choose, without any restriction whatsoever, whatever courses are still open. This is a point on which the public must feel totally assured and we hope that the very positive purpose of this counselling scheme will be appreciated by one and all.

Then, a bogey has been raised that the admission to the IITs is mainly for the rich. It has been said that the rich cannot pass through the gates of heaven. Maybe they can, maybe they cannot; but we do know that the rich do not get through the gates of IITs—we have no Birlas with us. Subjects like mathematics, physics and chemistry are culture free and, if a comparatively large number of middle-class aspirants get through, it is only because they have a family background of academic discipline which is so essential for proficiency in these sciences. It might also be added that the 25 per cent marks that is required for English is for qualifying purposes only and are not counted in determining the rank of the student.

There have been repeated accusations against the IITs that the kind of training that is provided is not suitable for Indian conditions and meant only for the developed countries of the world. This is factually incorrect. The objective of our education is to train good research, design and development engineers and our training is definitely as useful in the higher technological institutions of our country as they are elsewhere.

Unfortunately, the emoluments and the status of the research scientists in our country is extremely low. An IIT Professor at the culmination of his career after three decades of toil, earns less than a young Sales Manager who is still in his twenties. Thus, our society in its wisdom has decreed that the academic and the research scientist has a value much less than that of the box-wallahs of Indian commerce.

In such a situation, it is but natural that our students, being very bright and having the ability to compete, opt for such careers and seek such positions which the society itself considers as more important and more valuable.

The fault is therefore not that there is something wrong with our training but that our society does not want to value it properly. If any of our boys is still very eager to pursue his professional interests he finds that while he is most welcome in the United States and received there with open arms in his own country he is treated as a second-class citizen and condemned to a life of general poverty. Thus he is not only attracted towards the famous laboratories of the world, he is also effectively repelled by those of our own.

In the 1920's and 1930's there were many leading luminaries in the legal profession who sacrificed their lucrative careers to serve the wider needs of the country. In a similar manner, those of our graduates who by choice prefer to stay in our scientific institutions are making an identical kind of a sacrifice. Frankly, it is a matter of doubt whether the way our society is organised, it deserves such a sacrifice.

It has been said that the IITs have been overstuffed with resources and equipment. However, strictly speaking, by international standards, IITs are and are going to remain, badly under-equipped. Even IIT Madras, which has around Rs. 10 crores worth of equipment in its laboratories, finds that more than half its resources are more than 10 years old and obsolete. Against this very huge investment, the resources available to it for replacement is barely Rs. 6 lakhs a year. But for the fact that it is able to secure fairly substantial research contracts from organisations like the Department of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Defence, its position will be very pitiable indeed. Those who are talking about the wealth of the IIT are doing so in ignorance.

We are well aware of the kind of perverseness that burns buses because there are rather so few of them. There is an intellectual equivalent of this kind of perverseness and that attempts to destroy those institutions just because they are doing well. Heaven knows, what a daily struggle it is to maintain the standards we have so assidouly built up. We earnestly beseech the support of the public in this difficult and necessarily unpopular task.

[*Courtesy* : *The Hindu*]

Role of Colleges in National Integration

V.S. Mathur*

When a vast country like India with an area of about 33 lakh sq. kms. and with a population of about 65 crores becomes politically free after a long period of the foreign policy of divide and rule, it becomes imperative that all schemes of reconstruction specially on the cultural and educational side, should increasingly work towards bringing about alongwith political unity, good amount of intellectual and academic homogeneity. It is natural that a large political entity like India should have within its boundaries diversity in religion and language, but it should be possible for all the diverse elements to meet on a common platform of corporate effort. Various languages are spoken and a conflict often arises between their claims to be the national medium of expression/instruction. We have to acknowledge the fact that each of these languages is an expression of the culture of its people and to bring these groups together, it is necessary that a fair acquaintance of the cultures behind the various languages is created during the educational career.

The Indian spirit

All of us call ourselves 'Indian' and 'educated' and yet we know so little of the achievements of Indian outside our own state and our own community. I often wonder as a person who has for long years lived in Punjab (now Punjab and Haryana) as to how much does a Punjabi know of Tamil or Telugu or Bengali or Maharashtrian poets and writers and thinkers past or present. Tamil literature has delicate beauty of its own which is far famed. Bengali literature is said to be a treasure house of charm and beauty, enriched by the achievements of writers like Ravindranath Tagore and Bankim Chander Chatterji. Coming nearer home one wonders how much does a Punjabi or a Haryanvi or a Kashmiri know of Nursi Mehta or of Goverdhan Ram Tripathi of Gujarat. And conditions are no better anywhere else in the country. Even the exponents of Hindi and Urdu have been at war path although there are no two languages in the world which are so close to each another in the matter of vocabulary and thought.

I am quite sure that it must be a very defective system which has not been able to awaken, centres of response, in the intellectual make up of an Indian, to what our countrymen in other parts of India devoutly honour and adore. Indians living in different parts are ignorant of all that is great in other literatures and histories and yet we claim to belong to the 'Indian nation', which aspires to derive the fullest benefit of the political freedom it has achieved. Language, literature and culture go together and they are the best media of bringing about intellectual unity atleast amongst the elite of a country. And certainly it is the elite which should really spearhead any movement for nation building. Such noble sentiments and feelings should always filter down to the masses in due course.

And then let us come to 'religion' which apparently has only helped divide the Indian people. But is it not possible for us to meet and unite on the platform of a 'common appreciation'. Religion, culture and politics have in my opinion, affinity which has not always been recognised. History contains a large number of instances of nations being built of elements uniting in a common endeavour to understand, to appreciate and to revered the culture and civilisation of the component groups. This appreciation of each other's point of view should certainly furnish the adhesive element which should ultimately bind groups together.

It is, therefore, said that inspite of all tall talk about national integration, we have so far taken no definite steps to usher in this phenomenon at the intellectual level. The recommendations of the Sampurnanand Committee Report provide only routine and ad hoc steps which have been already forgotten. The NCERT are having some type of programmes like the inter-state camps for school students and teachers. They also constituted a panel of experts to give the matter some thought but with no tangible results so far. However, no work has been done and no programmes have been thought out for the higher levels which in my opinion should be the main point of our attack. The people who are studying in colleges and universities today will eventually from the intellectual elite of the country and unless and until proper foundations and attitudes are laid in their mental make-up through a good acquaintance with the history and intellectual achievements of the important communities inhabiting India, all our efforts are going to misfire.

The programmes

This in my opinion can be done through two or perhaps three programmes at the college level, and below I present for the consideration of those concerned with higher education, these points. What I present may not be new but certainly they always bear repetition and re-emphasis.

(1) Our language books at the college level usually confine themselves to selections from the writings of poets and writers only from the concerned language. For instance when we open any text-book in Hindi we only find selections from renowned Hindi poets and writers like Mahadevi Verma, Nirala, Sumitra Nandan Pant and Munshi Prem Chand and others. This is a very narrow view of presenting literature. And this only gives the idea that perhaps

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Hony. Consultant, Correspondence Education, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Hindi poets and writers are the only famous people in the field of Indian writing and thought.

I would, therefore, suggest that all language text-books should present an overall view of Indian literature and must have properly translated pieces from the writings of poets and writers in other Indian languages. Similarly we should have some material original or specially prepared about the national thinkers like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul-Kalam Azad, Tagore and Vinoba Bhave. My idea is that during the three years of the B. A./ B. Sc. Course sufficient acquaintance and appreciation of Indian literature as such should be created.

The present position of having no languages for B. A., B. Sc. students in many places has to be discontinued. I may not insist on this at the post-graduate level because there they have to put emphasis on the particular literature. Every student at the under-graduate level studies English and mother-tongue and through these two media it should be possible to give desired appreciation and understandings. It is, therefore, necessary that we expeditiously revise our language text-books from this point of view. Even English text-books may contain translations from language writers.

(2) In many universities of India today we are having a compulsory subject at the under-graduate level that goes under the title of 'General Education'. In actual practice, it only means giving some scientific knowledge to humanities and art students and about humanities to the science students. It might have some utility in a country like USA from where we have borrowed it, but experience shows that it has served no useful purpose in India. In its place I would recommend the creation of a subject called 'Indian Culture' as a compulsory branch of study at the under-graduate level as well as at the lower levels. This subject will emphasise not only the knowledge but an affinity between cultures and the literatures of the important communities inhabiting India. At the school level this orientation could be had through language and social studies but at the college level, it should be a compulsory course of studies for all.

Hindus and Muslims are the two main communities living in India. Hindus claim the status as the original inhabitants of the country; but with the passage of time more and more people came to live in India and got mixed up with the original inhabitants. Although some of them like Muslims have kept their separate religious entity, but they have got mixed up with the local elements to an unrecognizable degree. Other sects like the Sikhs, the Jains and the Buddhists are all offshoots of the main Hindu stream. Christians are people who came under the influence of foreign missionaries who spread out all over the world to convey the message of Christanity.

Muslims originally came as invaders but a large number of them stayed back and after living with the people have assimilated themselves to the new surroundings which in turn has reciprocated to this new contact. Indian history is replete with instances of cultural and other occupations which they laboured jointly with Hindus and others and continued their efforts with devotion. There is something contageous, and there has always been a tendency to blend itself with the surroundings. Such processes have operated very well in Indian history and it should be a very interesting subject of study for young college students. There has been a very evident cultural continuity in India and its evidences are found all over. The cultural history of India shows that during the long space of Indian history, cultural ideas have travelled back and forth throughout the country, and "eventually they took roots in the Indian soil and came to flower in a typical Indian way of life".

It is suggested that the various universities better with collaboration with and under the aegis of the U.G.C. and other such agencies, could give serious thought to this problem and formulate outlines and the content-matter of this new subject.

(3) And naturally the question of the medium of instruction at the college level always comes pertinent when talking about national integration. We learnt English quite well because it has for long been the medium of education in Indian schools and colleges. Our standards have gone down because we deprived it of this position. Hindi cannot be learnt well unless we make it the compulsory medium at some stages of education all over the country. The school stage is not the correct stage for this when the mother-tongue should be emphasised alongwith the sincere implementation of the 3-language formula, but at the college stage we have to move boldly and have to have one common medium all over the country or perhaps it may be more feasible to have one more alternative in English but no more, and that too for a short time.

We could perhaps encourage the use of Hindi by giving extra credit to persons taking Hindi as the medium of examination not only at the university examinations but also at the all India competitions, where there seems to be no defecto place for regional languages as the medium. Eventually I am sure the craze for English should die out. It must be understood and understood atonce that we should not talk or think of national integration in an atmosphere where regional languages predominate linguistic 'pluralism'.

(4) Another innovation that could be useful is to have language clubs in all colleges where other Indian languages should be learnt, understood and spoken in a congenial atmosphere. In every locality where colleges are situated there are a few persons belonging to other states and their part-time services could always be had for these clubs on some remunerative basis. Expenditure on such clubs should be made an appropriate charge on the college pupils' funds. My experience shows that there are such people available even amongst the students of most colleges and amongst their staff.

(5) A periodic exchange of staff and students on institutional basis can also prove very effective. This exchange can be done either as a part of the teaching programme and also as a part of our co-curricular

(Continued on page 412)

Redress of Grievances in Universities

Rajinder Singh*

The university campuses all over the country are frequently disturbed when the demands submitted by its various components—students, teachers and members of the non-teaching staff—are not redressed expeditiously, or when these are not met according to their satisfaction. This is happening despite the fact that there exists in almost all the universities *some kind of rules* governing the conduct of students, teachers, and members of the staff, as also *some kind of* machinery to resolve various conflicts. Surprissingly enough, their demands and grievances are not only mounting day by day, these are also evading solutions. This situation has vitiated the entire atmosphere and in consequence has brought about indiscipline and perturbations, greatly hampering the smooth and orderly functioning of universities.

The handling of grievances to the mutual satisfaction of all the three sections of the university community has, therefore, assumed great importance and urgency. The Gajendragadkar Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges has also recognized the seriousness of the problem and recommended that an adequate machinery to deal with the grievances either of students or of teachers or members of the administrative staff in respect of all matters—academic or administrative—should be devised by the universities themselves. The Committee has further suggested that the machinery should be so devised that all persons concerned should have confidence in its impartiality and independence, so that the ultimate decisions reached by the final authority within the framework of such machinery are regarded as satisfactory by everyone.

Concept of grievance

Grievance is a feeling of dissatisfaction, whether expressed or not, whether valid or not, that a person thinks, believes or even feels, is unfair and inequitable. It is a subjective feeling of 'wrong' and exists in the mind of an individual. It represents a situation in which one party (the aggrieved) feels that he has not been treated fairly by the other party against whom the grievance is felt. A grievance can be real and genuine, or it can be imaginary and false or even ridiculous.

When anything disturbs a person, he becomes dissatisfied; when this dissatisfaction assumes some importance for him, he is prompted and files a complaint; and the grievence is a complaint that develops and moves into formal procedural channels.

Need for avenues for redressal of grievances

When a grievance is expressed, or a feeling of dissatisfaction is brought to surface, it is expected of the authorities that they will do something to redress the grievance and remove the cause of dissatisfaction. The aggrieved parties resort to strikes, or similar disruptive actions, primarily to draw attention of university authorities to their problems. It is believed that if satisfactory avenues are provided for redressal of grievances, the need to resort to such acts may be avoided, because the amicable settlement of grievance is all the more necessary if the universities are to maintain efficiency, congenial working atmosphere and good relationship among students, teachers, members of the staff and the university authorities.

The university authorities should, therefore, feel concerned about all kinds of discontent, regardless of their opinion as to the validity of grievances. They should have a system by which they are forewarned about the unexpressed dissatisfaction, as well.

Nature of grievances

The grievances put forward by the members of the non-teaching staff relate mostly to their working conditions, promotions, confirmations, disciplinary action, suspension and termination, fixation of seniority, fixation of pay, regularization of temporary staff, expeditious payment of honorarium and other dues, overtime, adverse entries in their confidential records, transfers and postings, sanction of leave, medical facilities, housing facilities, participation in decision-making processes, delay in the implementation of decision, and so on.

The grievances ventilated by the teachers relate to their working conditions, appointments, fixation of pay, fixation of seniority, confirmations, regularization of their temporary service, academic freedom, deputations, participation in seminars/conferences, grant of study and sabbatical leave, adequate funds for research work, facilities for housing and medical, treatment, increased representation of teachers on the decision making bodies, delay in the implementation of decisions, etc.

The students submit their representations/complaints dealing with admissions, examinations, courses of study, teaching, research and library facilities, hostel and mess facilities, grant of scholarships, freeships and financial aid, sports and other extra-co-curricular facilities, medical facilities, representation on the decision-making bodies of the university, delay in the implementation of decisions etc.

Avenues for redressal and their shortcomings

In most of the universities, evidently, there is no *proper or formal machinery* for redressing of grievances or a system envisaging a continuous exchange of ideas between students and teachers, and between students or teachers or members of the staff and the university authorities. No conflict resolution committees have been constituted first to ascertain difficulties of students, junior teachers or members

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of the non-teaching staff and then to solve them in time before a campus is resounded with the rumblings of disruption. The other side of the picture is equally illusive: wherever such committees exist, they have been working in a most casual fashion. Students, junior teachers and staff members have very little or no representation or say in the commitees which have been constituted to take decision on matters concerning them. These committees meet only when peace on the campus is disturbed. Authorities wake up from their slumber to listen to the grievances only when their complacancy is shaken by the direct action and disruptive activities resorted to by the employees and students. Even then ad-hoc decisions are taken under duress without looking into all aspects of problems and without solving the fundamental issues involved. Such adhocism, thus, leads to adverse reactions of even greater dimension.

Innovations for better avenues

From the foregoing, it is clear that the existing avenues of redressal of grievances for improving efficiency, raising of standards of teaching and research, for restoring peace on campuses and for smooth and orderly working of universities, need to be looked into afresh. In order to create among students, teachers and staff members, a sense of belonging to the institution in which they are working, which unfortunately is lacking at present, the introduction of some innovative system is urgently called for.

The main issue is to bring dissatisfaction to the surface without an agitation rocking the campus. There are various channels that can be designed to achieve this purpose. The most desirable and workable channel, through which the university can become aware of grievances is a machinery which should provide for continuous exchange of ideas and a properly constituted Grievance Procedure which may be defined as a form of grievance settlement process in which the grievances are processed through one or more stages.

A properly constituted grievance procedure can help the university in many ways. It will minimise eruption of discontent and dissatisfaction. It will exercise check on the arbitrary action of the authorities and will also serve as a feedback.

The following five basic steps are necessary for the proper handling of a grievance:

1. Receipt and defining the nature of grievance
2. Obtaining the facts
3. Analysis and taking of a decision
4. Implementation of the decision
5. Follow-up

It is very desirable that delay should be avoided in the implementation of decisions taken by various authorities and bodies of the university. While processing grievances, if it is established that the rules/regulations etc. need change, there should be no hesitation in considering such modifications/changes as are found to be necessary in order to achieve the objective of streamlining the administration.

The opinion of the concerned section of the university community should be sought on the draft rules in regard to matters concerning it. The opinion so obtained should then be duly considered by the appropriate authority before the rules are finalised.

The representatives of students, teachers and staff members should also be associated with the committees dealing with various aspects of university life, such as housing and accommodation, medical facilities, canteen and shopping facilities, campus development, sports and extra-curricular activities and other welfare schemes. Such association will curb the tendency on the part of various communities/individuals of making complaints or putting up demands which have no basis whatsoever.

Redressal of grievances of employees

The significance and importance of the role of teachers in the functioning of a university needs no emphasis. Also, for its efficient and smooth functioning, the members of the non-teaching staff have equally an important role to play. Admittedly, in such a situation it is important that the grievances of teachers and non-teaching staff members should be solved through mutual consultations and discussions with the authorities.

The aggrieved person may first approach the Head of the Branch/Department/School/Faculty concerned in regard to his grievance. The minor grievances can be solved at this stage. If the complainant does not feel satisfied or the grievance is of a serious nature and is outside the purview of the Head of the Branch/Department/School/Faculty, the person concerned may file his complaint with the Registrar/Vice-Chancellor who will transmit it to the Branch concerned. An acknowledgement of the grievance may be sent to the aggrieved party, and he may be informed of the time likely to be taken in arriving at a decision on his grievance. The grievance may then be processed in accordance with the five basic steps mentioned above, and the decision when taken may be communicated to the aggrieved party. Most of the problems are likely to be solved at this stage.

If the aggrieved person, or a group of persons, is not satisfied with the decision, the grievance may then be referred to the Grievances Committee. There may be two separate committees, one for members of the non-teaching staff called 'Non-Teaching Staff Grievances Committee' and the other for the teachers called "Teachers Grievances Committee". The constitution and terms of reference of these committees may be as under:

(a) Non-Teaching Staff Grievances Committee

Chairman : To be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor
(preferabley Pro-Vice Chancellor/Rector)

Members : (i) Three Representatives of the Staff Association.
(ii) Two persons to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.
(iii) Registrar—Ex-officio.

(iv) Finance Officer—Ex-officio.
Secretary : Dy. Registrar.

Terms of Reference

1. to entertain grievances and petitions from staff members in respect of matters affecting them individually or as a group;
2. to enquire into grievances, and make recommendations to the authorities concerned for their redressal or suitable action;
3. to recommend appropriate action against complainants, if allegations made in their representations are found to be baseless;
4. any other matter which the Vice-Chancellor may refer to the Committee.

(b) Teachers' Grievances Committee

Chairman : To be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor (preferably Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector)

Members :
1. Three Representatives of the Teachers' Association.
2. Three persons to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.
3. Registrar—Ex-officio.

Secretary : Deputy Registrar.

Terms of Reference

1. to entertain grievances and petitions from teachers in respect of matters directly affecting them individually or as a group;
2. to enquire into grievances, and to make recommendations to the authorities concerned for their redressal or suitable action;
3. to recommend appropriate action against complainants, if allegations made in their representations are found to be baseless;
4. any other matter which the Vice-Chancellor may refer to the Committee.

The meetings of the Grievances Committees may be held at least once a month. The action on the report/recommendations of the Grievances Committees should be taken expeditiously as per decision of the authorities concerned.

Redressal of grievances of students

If we go into the history of grievances of students, it will be noticed that most of them are of minor nature and stem from misunderstandings. The causes of these grievances can, therefore, be removed if handled properly by holding mutual consultations. However, if the grievances are allowed to persist, even the most minor one can flare up and take the form of a major disruption.

Again, most of the causes of dissatisfaction and grievances of students (which relate to admissions, examinations, courses of study, teaching and financial aid etc.) arise out of the absence of a continuous dialogue with them. Their removal can be sought and obtained by providing opportunities to students to participate in the deliberations of academic and other bodies of the university. It may be pertinent to quote here, the following recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee on Governance of Universities:

> "In addition to a constant dialogue between teachers and students in respect of all matters of University activity, an institutional machinery for consultation of student opinion and ensuring student participation should be established in each University."
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> "The students should be encouraged to give their thought to important academic questions like structure of courses, pattern of instruction and examination."
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> "The student participation helps in developing in the students, a sense of belonging to the University, which is very essential for the successful working of the University. It creates among the students, a greater sense of responsibility, help in developing their personality, enables the teachers to benefit from fresh ideas of the youth and also serves to make the education system responsive to the urges and challenges of the society."
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> "It is in the interest of the university as well as of the nation that tomorrow's leaders should adequately understand the problems of the Management of the University."

The above recommendations bring to sharp focus the need that the students should be provided opportunities for participating in the deliberations of the following bodies of the university.

1. Student-teacher committee at the centres/departments level

This committee may consist of equal number of students and teachers. The ideal size for this Committee will be 5-6 students and equal number of teachers.

2. School/faculty level committee

In addition to Professors and Heads of Centres/Departments who will be ex-officio members, at least one Reader, one Lecturer and one student from each Centre/Department may be represented on this Committee.

3. Academic Council

In addition to the President and the Secretary of the Students' Union, who will be ex-officio members, at least one student from each school/Faculty may be represented on the Academic Council of the University.

4. Court

In addition to the President, and the Secretary of the Students' Union who will be ex-officio members, at least one student from each School/Faculty may be given representation on the Court of the University.

The representation of students on the above bodies may be a blending of direct election and nomination by the Vice-Chancellor, the latter being on the basis of performance of students in their studies, sports and extra-curricular activities.

In the above bodies of the University, the students should be free to discuss all matters except the following:

(a) Actual process of evaluation,

(b) Recruitment and appointment of teachers.

The experience of participation of students in such bodies has been very fruitful in some of our universities.

The students should also be granted representation on Students' Aid Fund Committees, Freeship Committees, Hostel and Mess Committees, Sports Committees, etc.

In addition to the above, there should also be a Grievances Committee with the following constitution and terms of reference for the redressal of all kinds of grievances of students:

Constitution

Chairman:	To be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor (preferably the Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector)
Members:	1. Three Representatives of the Student's Union 2. Three teachers to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor 3. Dean of Students — ex-officio.
Secretary:	Controller of Examinations (or Coordinator-Evaluation/ Dy Registrar)

Terms of Reference

(*i*) to entertain grievances and petitions from students in respect of all matters affecting them individually or as a group;

(ii) to enquire into the grievances, and make recommendations to the authorities concerned;

(iii) to recommend appropriate action against the complainants, if the allegations made in their representations are found to be baseless;

(iv) any other matter which the Vice-Chancellor may refer to the Committee.

The aggrieved student may in the first instance approach the Head of the Department/Centre or Incharge of the student activity to which the grievance relates. The minor grievances arising out of misunderstandings or otherwise are likely to be dealt with satisfactorily at this stage. If the student does not feel satisfied with the decision, he may appeal to the appropriate Committees/ Bodies of the Department/Faculty/School/University concerned. If he still feels that he has been denied justice, he may appeal to the Chairman of the Grievances Committee. In can be reasonably hoped that most problems of the students would be solved through this process.

Necessary conditions for implementing the system

It needs no emphasis that problems and grievances should be handled with great imagination and tact. The decisions arrived at after full consideration and consultation, should be implemented with firmness and swiftness. No decisions should be taken or altered under duress. The general impression that the authorities accept demands when direct action is resorted to or it pays when rules are broken should be removed. Any leniency in this regard can be a demoralizing factor for the administration and cause a great damage to the smooth functioning of the university.

The grievances should be analysed with care so that anticipatory steps could be taken to prevent recurrence of grievances of general nature. The previous decisions should be properly classified so that these may be readily available for reference as and when required.

The stand of the authorities in regard to vital problems should be widely publicised for information of all sections of the university community. Their cooperation should invariably be sought for solving major problems facing the university. The channels of communication should be kept open, active and receptive.

In conclusion, it may be stated that no system however carefully designed, can be perfect. The proposed system should, therefore, be constantly kept under review and the changes be made in its functioning in the light of the experience gained. □

Role of colleges in National Integration

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programmes. Under the first programme colleges could exchange teachers and students for certain periods of time and any extra expenditure could be met out of the college funds. It will, however, be better if this exchange is done at the governmental level and some financial assistance could be available to meet the extra expenditure. But this can be possible only, if the medium all over is common.

(6) Even individual institutions could keep a very close liaison with similar institutions in some other states. In due course, this may develop into an exchange of groups of students and teachers for hikes and community camps etc. We should not wait for any official programmes in this direction but utilise our own resources at the college level and formulate our own programmes.

Epilogue

While concluding it may be emphasised that all our efforts for bringing about national integration are not going to reach the required level of success unless they are dealt with at an intellectual level for which the three years of the B. A./B. Sc. course seem most suitable. This stage will eventually provide leadership in thought and action and very soon enough agreement could be nourished to premeate a deep feeling of common unity and of belonging to common land amongst the vast population of India. All movements, cultural, literary or even political, are anywhere and everywhere spareheaded by a few devoted individuals under whose leadership and banner the common man assembles. There is, therefore, a great need to have some fresh thinking on this important national leadership aspect of higher education. □

CAMPUS NEWS

BITS launches ME (Collaborative) Programmes

Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani has launched collaborative postgraduate engineering programmes. These are run at the Institute's round-the-year Practice School Centres. Each programme is of two-year duration, consisting of first year of eight courses and second year of internship. The collaborating organisations provide the main anchorage of help in terms of physical facilities, resource persons, stipend / out - of - pocket allowance for students, etc. Associating organisations augment these facilities by providing physical facilities, resource persons, stipend/out-of- pocket allowance for students, facilities for internship, etc.

In the first instance, discussions and indentification of professional goals clearly indicate the challenge and scope of such a joint educational endeavour in terms of the following functional and multidisciplinary branches of training.

(a) Project Engineering
(b) Industrial Production
(c) Industrial Development
(d) Educational and Research and Development Systems.

Minimum entry qualifications for M.E. (Collaborative) Programmes are described in terms of any Integrated First Degree of BITS (new scheme) with the condition that, in addition to all required courses of the Integrated First Degree, the full components of the complete packages of Core Science, Core Mathematics, Technical Arts, Engineering Science and Analysis and Application Oriented Courses should be taken, if not already done so. Actual admission may have to demand prior preparation beyond the minimum.

Any other equivalent degrees of other universities are handled on a case-by-case basis. Persons of high and proven professional standing are also treated on a case- by - case basis. Sometimes the technicality of the minimum qualification for admission may have to be suitably waived.

While admission and management of the Programmes is in the hands of BITS, the collaborating organisations are invited to participate in the student selection process. Further, collaborating or associating organisations or other organisations giving support to this programme are free to propose candidature of their own employees for the pursuit of this study under a general scheme whereby BITS as a consultant acts as an agent to find ways and means of upgrading the personnel of these organisations.

Jadavpur gets five lakhs gift

The Jadavpur University authorities have received a gift of more than Rs five lakhs from Mr Biren Roy, former Member of Parliament, for renovation of its radiocarbon laboratory for archaeological dating. The Vice-Chancellor of the university, Dr M.M. Chakravarty, said that Mr Roy had handed over the money to him at a function held in Calcutta recently. Of the total gift, Rs 1.5 lakhs were as capital grant from Biren Roy Trust. A recurring grant of Rs 36,000 per annum would be provided by the trust. According to Dr Chakravarty, Mr Shyamadas Chatterjee, the university's Emeritus Professor of Physics, who had set up the laboratory several years ago will develop it into a fulfledged research unit. The laboratory would be the first and only indigenous unit of its kind in the country. Dr Chakravarty said that the university had proposed to the State Government to open a medical faculty. The university authorities had also requested the Government to hand over to it Niramoy Polyclinic which the latter recently took over. The university proposed to develop the clinic into a unit for postgraduate medical research.

Gorakhpur organises seminar on Indian culture

A seminar on 'cultural renaissance in India—the role of litterateurs' was organised at Gorakhpur University under the auspices of the Agyeya Bhartiya Sansthan. Speaking on the occasion Dr S.P. Nagendra, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the university said that the growth of culture depended on the creative minorities which included litterateurs, artists and philosophers. The vedas and upanishads, he said, represented the peak period of creativity and growth. Likewise, the epics, puranas, smrities and dharmashasthras represent the second phase of the growth.

Mr Sachchidanand Hiranand Vatsyayan 'Agyeya' who was the chief guest at the function said that before the 20th century, the litterateurs did not have to bother about their role in the cultural renaissance because at that time culture was not considered separate from religion. Those who believe in secularism in this country define religion in western perspective and feel that by being religious one is confined to the four walls of narrow thinking. Ridicuing the two extreme view points that the culture means luxury of aristocratic type of people on the one hand and on the other hand that bread perhaps is more necessary than culture, Mr Vatsyayan said that there was evidence that such people who did not feel economically and socially secure were more concerned about the culture and developed culture in their endeavour to establish certain values. Commenting on the Indian education system, Mr Vatsyayan said that in Indian universities independent and original thinking was not done and our educational system was such that thinking had become dependent on western base. If the litterateurs had the training of free thinking in their university days then whatever they would have produced would have been the culture. The moment we are able to liberate ourselves from the western or Indian 'rudhivad' and 'andh vishwas' the cultural renaissance will take place.

Kashmir organises seminar on Iqbal

The Kashmir University organised a three-day seminar on 'Quest for Identity and Iqbal' under the auspices of Iqbal Institute of the university. The seminar was inaugurated by the Chief Minister, Jenab Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. Dr Rais Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor of the university, presided.

In his address the Chief Minister urged the need to pursue research studies on life, personality and teaching of Iqbal. He said the ideas of Iqbal are not beneficial to the youth of Kashmir only but are equally indispensable to the youth of India. He disclosed it is the influence of Iqbal's life, personality and teaching which led him to awake the masses.

The Iqbal Chair came into being in 1977 and later got converted into the present Iqbal Institute. The institute has an elaborate plan to spread the ideas and teachings of Iqbal and to encourage critical interest in a number of aspects of his works. The institute has been strengthened and its activities have been expanded by way of extension lectures and seminars. It has its own Board of Research Studies and has so far admitted eight scholars to pursue research studies. It is also proposed to publish a six-monthly journal, 'Iqbaliat'.

Hindi and Urdu through correspondence

In order to ensure availability of education to the common people in the State, the Institute of Correspondence Courses of the Kashmir University has expanded its programme of correspondence-cum-contact education. A course for teaching Hindi through the medium of Urdu and Urdu through the medium of Hindi has been started for those persons who are conversant with any of the two languages and also to make the people in general and teachers in particular bilingual. The institute is also trying to provide every possible facility to the students. A personal contact centre for law is being started at Baramulla where library facilities have recently been made available. It is hoped that the system of education through correspondence will go a long way in the universalisation of education.

Patna organises Prem Chand centenary celebrations

Mr Amrit Rai, son of late Munshi Prem Chand while inaugurating the birth centenary celebrations of Prem Chand in Patna appealed to the people not to drag his father in political controversy as his political themes had clear reflections in his writings. He was always with the common man and the downtrodden. He wanted the existing society replaced by a new and just one.

On the concluding day a symposium on the political views of Prem Chand and his crafts was held. Mr Bhairan Prasad Gupta and Mr Markandey Singh from Allahabad, Prof Chandra Ball Singh from Varanasi, Mr Sudhish Singh, Mr Karan Singh and Mr Manohar Singh from Delhi, Mr Irshad from Calcutta and Mr Khagendra Thakur, Mr Nagarjun and Mr Arun Kamal from Patna participated in the deliberations. An essay competition was also organised on this occasion.

U.K. to celebrate Prem Chand birth centenary

Seminars and exhibitions on the life and works of Munshi Prem Chand will be organised all over England as part of the celebrations of the birth centenary of the renowned Hindi writer. The Hindi Prachar Parishad founded by late Shri Balraj Sahni proposes to open book stalls in towns and cities to promote Prem Chand's literature. Prem Chan's grand son, Mr Alok Rai, is expected to attend these celebrations.

The Indian High Commission in UK has constituted a committee consisting of scholars and authors which include: Prof V.G. Kiernan and Dr R.S. Jogrego from the University of Cambridge; Dr Fakir Husain from the University of London, Middlesex and Dr Rolf Russel, Dr J. Mathews, Dr K.H. Qadiri, Dr C. Shackeel, Dr Ramdas Gupta, Mr S. C.R. Weightman and Mr R. Snell *from the School of Oriental and African Studies, London.*

Bihar takes over private colleges

Dr Jagannath Mishra, Chief Minister of Bihar, announced in the Assembly that the State Government had decided to nationalise all the 3,020 non-government secondary schools with effect from 2nd October, 1980. He also informed the House that the Government had decided to convert 112 degree colleges into constituent units with retrospective effect from April 1, 1978. Fifty colleges were converted into constituent units in the first phase and 47 in the second phase and the remaining will be done in the third phase. This decision would benefit about 41,000 teaching and non-teaching employees in the State.

HPAU to lay more emphasis on location research

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has allocated Rs five crores to Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Palampur, under the National Agriculture Research Project to strengthen research activities on the campus. According to Dr R.S. Tanwar, Director of Research, HPAU, more stress will now be laid on conducting specific location research keeping in view the agro-climatic conditions of various areas in the State. He has recommended the setting up of five new research stations.

Summer institute for ground water exploration and development at BHU

Dr B.K. Baweja, Chief Hydrogeologist, Central Ground Water Board inaugurated the Summer Institute for Ground Water exploration and development organised by the Department of Geophysics of the Banaras Hindu University at Varanasi. In his address Dr Baweja said that interaction and exchange of ideas at the Institute would be of immense use to all who participate in the course and would ultimately result in the further advancement of various disciplines of science connected with surveys, investigations and quantification of the ground water resources. The following is the text of his address delivered at the inaugural function.

Water is essential for all living beings, including Man, for their existence. No life can survive without water. Water, therefore, is one of the most valuable natural resource. In historic and even pre-historic times. Man thrived in those regions of the Earth which had sufficient water supply. It is seen that ancient civilisations developed in river valleys where water was plentiful and readily available for use.

Water resources planning is essential to meet the increasing demands of growing population, expanding urbanisation, increased demand for food consequently requiring greater supplies for more agricultural production and rapid industrial growth all over the World. The resources of surface water alone are not adequate for economic growth of a country and have to be supplemented largely from ground water. The tendency for taking surface water as a major source of water supply is natural since surface water can be seen and the schemes for harrassing these waters by various means can be implemented easily. But actually less than 3% of the global fluid fresh water available at any given moment on the earth occurs in streams and lakes. The balance i.e. more than 97%—estimated at 8 trillion acre feet—is underground. Many ground water reservoirs have a capacity far greater than the largest artificial surface reservoir. It is, therefore. imperative to develop ground water resources as an important source of water supply for irrigation, industries, municipalities and rural homes.

Minerals do not occur in a haphazard manner. A particular mineral is always associated with a particular rock. So is the case with ground water—a natural resource of very great importance. Its availability is dependent on the geology of an area, rainfall—since it is a renewable resource, and various geo-morphological features. Scientific development of the ground water resources and their utilisation in a planned manner call for a correct estimation of the potential. Thus, hydrogeological surveys and investigations are of paramount importance in the location and estimation of the ground water resources. Geophysical and remote sensing techniques are important aids which a hydrogeologist utilises in ground water investigations.

Utilisation of a natural resource has two broad aspects (i) the estimation of the total quantity of the resource and (ii) developing suitable methods of harnessing to ensure maximum benefit. Unlike any other mineral resource, ground water gets annual replenishment from meteoric precipitation and this unique aspect of ground water resources ensures that if suitable methods are adopted and a balanced programme of utilisation is undertaken, a perennial supply can be ensured.

Of late ground water development has gained momentum not only in our country but also the world over to cope with the increasing demand of fresh water due to population expansion and industrial and agricultural growth. Thus we have constantly to look for new sources of ground water ensuring at the same time that the resource available is judiciously developed and utilised in planned and scientific manner.

The progress made in the country both in alluvial and hard rock tracts in respect of ground water surveys and nivestigations and consequent development of the resource are well known. Hard rocks occupy nearly 2/3rd area of our country. Of the total area of 3.28 million km^2 of the country, it has been estimated by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) that 2.8 million km^2 is coverable under ground water surveys. Of this, the CGWB had covered an area of about 1.6 million km^2 under regional hydrogeological surveys and an area of 0.6 million km^2 under its resource estimation programme by drilling over 3000 exploratory bore holes upto the end of March, 1980. Simultaneously it has established over 3000 hydrograph network stations spread all over the country for monitoring the behaviour of the water table and the quality of the ground water. The work of the Central Ground Water Board as also other sister departments e.g. the Geological Survey of India, National Geophysical Research Institute, National Remote Sensing Agency and State Ground Water Organisations etc., have opened new vistas in the development of the ground water resources not only in the alluvial areas but in several hard rock terrains of the country. The progressive increase of various ground water structures during the last 30 years bears testimony to this fact. In 1950 the country had 3.5 million dug wells, negligible number of shallow (50 to 60 metres deep) and deep tube wells (over 100 metres deep). The corresponding figures today are 7.72 million, 1.72 million and over 40,000 respectively.

Although much progress has been made in search for additional resources of ground water yet much remains to be done particularly in the hard rock terrains of the country and in drought prone areas. Since time immemorial, the hard rock areas were believed to be devoid of ground water or were supposed to be areas very poor in this resource. However, ground water picture although not very rosy in some of the hard rock terrains is also not as bleak as it had been made to be whereas much progress has been made to be whereas much progress has been made in search and development of ground water resources in the Sindhu — Ganga — Brahamputra basins of Extra—peninsular area, hard rocks of the peninsula have received attention in the recent past. It is fairly well known that the hard rock acquirers are not homogeneous whether in the vicinity of river and stream courses or in plains or uplands. In view of the great heterogeneous nature of hard rocks and their intricate acquifer geometry as compared to more homogeneous nature of the fluviatile deposits, location of ground water worthy areas in hard rocks is a very difficult and tedious process which call for the use of latest techniques in geophysical and remote sensing techniques. The Central Ground Water Board using geophysical and remote sensing methods and the National Geophysical Research Institute with the application of geophysical techniques have demarcated potential areas within the hard rock terrains of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. where ground water development is feasible on quite a large scale. Tubewells constructed at sites selected on the basis of geological, hydrogeological, geophysical and remote sensing studies have given very encouraging results with tubewells yielding from 10,000 to over 100,000 litres of water per hour. This success could not have been achieved without resistivity and seismic geophysical and remote sensing surveys.

By 1968-69, the net irrigated area was approximately 29 million hectare (71 million acres) or about 21% of the net area sown. The 1968-69 level of irrigation was 17% above the 1960-61 level and 38% greater than in 1950-51. By 1978 an area of about 48 million h.a. (118 million acres) had been brought under irrigation. The contribution of ground water to total irrigation was about 40%. During the plan period 1978-83, an additional area of 17 million h.a. (37 million acres) is proposed to be brought under irrigation. Out of this 8 million h.a. would be through surface water, 2 million h.a. through lift from streams, ponds, lakes etc. and 7 million h.a. from ground water. It would thus be seen that ground water is one of the major source of water supply for meeting the irrigational requirements of our country. Besides, it is playing a very important role, rather a paramount role in meeting the water supply requirements of several hundred thousands of our small, medium and major industrial complexes, urban and rural areas. Of about five hundred and seventy two thousand (572,000) villages of our country about 300,000 do not have proper or safe water supply. For bulk of these villages, water supply would have to come from the ground water sources.

Based on the findings of various survey and research organisations, the user agencies have undertaken fruitful and large scale developmental programme of ground water resources. An institutional investment of Rs 5450 million was made during the period from 1974-75 to 1976-77 towards minor irrigation in the country. An additional amount of Rs 4220 million was incurred during the same period under the Plan sector outlay. In addition funds are provided for ground water development through Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation (ARDC), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Integrated Tribal Development Plan (ITDP), Command Area Development (CAD), and Drought prone-area Development (DPAP). To achieve the additional irrigational potential under the Plan period 1978-83, it is estimated that an outlay of Rs 18,000 million under States Plan Sector and Rs 22,000 million under the institutional investment would be required. Under the Central Sector Scheme, the Central Ground Water Board had incurred an expenditure of Rs 200 million during the Fifth Plan period on hydrogeological, geophysical and remote sensing work and exploratory drilling in the country. With a view to further accelerating the tempo of its work the outlay for the plan period 1978-83 has been doubled.

In order that the expenditure is utilised to full advantage, correct assessment of the ground water resources of each area and scientific and planned development of this natural resource is of vital importance. Haphazard withdrawal of ground water and improper and un-scientific spacing of wells today may lead to serious consequences tomorrow.

Although much progress has been made in search for additional resources of ground water in the country yet much still remains to be done looking to the magnitude of our requirements of water both surface and sub-surface for various beneficial uses. Investigations and assessment of the resources cost comparatively little and the cost incurred thereon is worthwhile when the matter is examined and viewed in totality. While investigating latest techniques and tools available need to be utilised. However, in actual development of the resource, adoption of technology to suit country's needs and socio-economic environments should be taken into consideration to effect maximum economy.

Dr Hari Narain, Vice-Chancellor of the university while delivering the presidential address said without adequate rain-fall the total column of water appears to be decreasing in rivers but it exists underground which should be utilized through scientific ways while heavy rainfall, the water flows to ocean without proper utilization. We should try for better use of water through technology and geophysical tests. Thus we can increase quantum of production of green revolution. He remarked that Ganga valley alone can produce 300 million tonnes of foodgrains if we could make use of water scientifically. Both inflow and outflow of water should be checked through different resources. It will help in natural calamities such as drought and floods.

Aptitude test for PG engineering courses suggested

The Nayudamma Committee on Post-Graduate Education and Research in Engineering and Technology has recommended admission to post-graduate courses in engineering and technology to be made on an all-India basis through a test called Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) to ensure that only meritorious and motivated students are admitted to post-graduate programmes.

The committee, whose report has been placed in Parliament, has also suggested the setting up of a statutory "National Authority" to promote technological development through maintenance of high standards of engineering and technological education.

The committee, headed by Dr Y. Nayudamma, former Director-General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, was set up in 1978 to review the progress made in the area of post - graduate education and research in engineering and technology and make recommendations for its further development.

According to the committee, the performance of about half a dozen institutions in the area of post-graduate education and research has been quite good mainly because of the deliberate efforts and liberal investments in promoting them.

In spite of the considerably lower inputs, about 20 other institutions had also done creditably well but the performance of the remaining 50 or so institutions was poor, though they also succeeded in developing certain areas and disciplines well. The facilities in many of these institutions were found to be inadequate.

The committee says that it has not been possible to attract sufficiently large number of bright people for post-graduate education and suggested that admission to these programmes should be restricted to those who come through GATE.

The committee wants the test to be held twice or thrice a year at widely dispersed centres. On the basis of the test a list of candidates found eligible for admission to post-graduate programmes should be forwarded to all institutions concerned. Those sponsored by industry or other institutions should also be required to go through this test. This procedure, according to the committee, will obviate the need for a candidate to appear in a multitude of entrance tests conducted by several institutions and help establish national standards.

Enhancement of post-graduate scholarships for M.E., M. Tech. from the present value of Rs 400 to Rs 600 per month has also been recommended. Fellowships for doctoral aspirants should be raised from Rs 500 to Rs 700 in the first year, Rs 800 in the second year and Rs 900 in the third year. The fellowship should be enhanced by Rs 50 after submission of the thesis and should be continued for three more months or till the "viva" was over, whichever was earlier.

The committee has found that the one-year post-graduate diploma courses have not been popular and successful and feels that they need not be offered as regular programmes unless they are specifically asked for and paid for by interested agencies. All existing post graduate degree programmes which are out-dated, stereotyped and unpopular should be wound up.

The committee feels that in many emerging areas which are science-based, but heavily technology-oriented, there is need to train scientist-technologists who can handle the twin responsibilities of scientific research and innovative application.

A separate stream of post-graduate courses of three semesters duration after M.Sc. in Science should be developed on the pattern of M.E.-M.Tech. programmes.

The committee wants post-graduate degree to be prescribed as the minimum qualification for recruitment to many positions in the engineering profession in industry, R and D organisations, Electricity Boards, PWD, Posts and Telegraphs and Railways.

The committee urges collaboration between industry and post-graduate institutions. The tendency on the part of industry to look to the advanced countries for technical know-how should be discouraged. It suggests a research cess on each industry and tax deduction on investments to promote post-graduate education and research.

Fellowships for research in F.R.G.

The University Grants Commission has invited applications for twelve fellowships from Indian nationals, resident in this country, for advanced studies and research in a number of fields in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Three of these fields are Natural Sciences, comprising Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, besides Mathematics and Geology. Fellowships in these subjects are open to members of staff in universities and colleges. In the case of the fourth field, that is German language, the fellowships are open to Ph.D scholars of the language who are in an advanced stage of their research work.

The followships have been offered by the German Academic Exchange Service. Their tenure is for a year, with the possibility of extension.

The qualifications include a Master's degree with a first class at Master's or Bachelor's level and at least two years' professional experience. This does not apply to the subject of German Language.

The last date for applications for forms is the 10th of August. The completed forms are to be sent in by the 20th of August to the University Grants Commission.

Agricultural research workshop for NER at Gauhati

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research organised an agricultural research workshop in Gauhati for North-East Region. The workshop was inaugurated by Shri B.B. Lyngdoh, Chief Minister of Meghalaya and Shri G.C. Baweja, Adviser to the Governor of Assam, presided over the inaugural function. The subjects discussed at the workshop included: Role of ICAR research complex and approach to different research programmes like plant breeding, agronomy, horticulture, social science, entomology, plant pathology, agricultural engineering, soil conservation, animal husbandry and fishery.

Mr Lyngdoh, while speaking to the participants urged the agricultural scientists working in the five States and two Union Territories in the region to take their work as a challenge and to give their energy and time in evolving a viable and effective solution to the problems in agriculture of the North Eastern Region. He referred to the current movement in the north eastern region by attributing the economic reason as one of the main factors. If the research centre contributed something towards removing the difficulties of the people it would be a contribution to peace and harmony in the region. The Chief Minister felt that the utility of workshops should be linked thoroughly with development agencies particularly the State departments so far as development programmes, expansion and transfer of useful technology for farmers in hill areas were concerned. A workshop should be able to apprise where more research was needed and identify the useful technology developed by ICAR and other organisation which could be profitably applied in Meghalaya and other hill States and Union Territories in the region. He said the traditional system of farming had not undergone the required change with the development of scientific system of farming. As a result jhum cultivation which was predominantly practised in hill areas was causing more harm through soil erosion and denudation of soil fertility. Due to high rainfall and humidity the area is also having numerous pests and diseases which are seriously affecting the raising of good crops. Meghalaya which was deemed as the home of the Mandarin organges has now badly suffered from the citrus decline and over sixty to seventy percent of the orchards have become unproductive. The Chief Minister was glad that the ICAR Research Complex had developed an alternative system to replace them. He said that the work should be intensified and expanded so that those still practising this form of cultivation would have the scope to utilise this scientific alternative by adopting the permanent system of cultivation in these areas.

As there was a dearth of technical and scienific manpower, Shri Lyngdoh felt that farmers should be imparted with the necessary technical knowhow to enable them to implement the various development schemes thoroughly. In this connection social workers had a vital role to play in providing perpetual training and motivation to farmers. He also referred to the vast potentialities for the development of animal husbandry and fishery in the hill region of the north east. He said the region should get high priority in the research and development of animal husbandry and fisheries as the area has a potentiality for further development. He also made critical comments on the one-day or two-day research workshop which were undertaken from time to time in the region. In this connection he made particular mention of the research works which had been undertaken in the past to study the problems of the border areas of Meghalaya which had been badly affected by the closure of border trade with Bangladesh. He said these works of research had failed to come out with any conclusive answers to the problems of the people of these regions. He felt the agricultural scientists could in this regard undertake a serious study of the problems to enable the people to profitably make use of their local produce.

New scheme for promotion of science

A new scheme is being formulated for the sixth plan specifically for promotion of scientific interest in the youth. The Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, said in Parliament that the Department of Science and Technology would organise activities under the scheme and in addition it was proposed to involve in the effort professional organisations such as the Indian Science Congress Association, the various academies of science and professional associations of engineers. The technology was proposed to be extended to State and district levels and the government had decided to encourage the development of State Councils on science and technology to act as focal points for planning, coordinating and spreading scientific activities. They could also provide funds for such activities.

The programme for generation and application of rural technology in operation in the Wardha District was in the nature of a centre of science for villages. Among other such projects were one on rural development in general with special reference to Chandrapur in Maharashtra and on biogas technology at its utilisation at Bombay, Nagpur and Ahmedabad. Tapping solar energy to provide drinking water in villages and solar grain drying for agriculturists constituted other activities.

Apart from the subsidies and tax exemption for research and development efforts, industries could get incentives in the shape of matching grants for activities connected with utilisation of renewable sources of energy.

Mrs Gandhi agreed with Dr Karan Singh that children's science museums in districts could help foster scientific spirit but emphasised that the demand for such museums must come from respective areas and they could not be foisted upon.

Himalayan snow to be investigated

The University of Roorkee has undertaken an ambitious research project on the Himalayan snow. The survey and photogrammetry group of the university is employing remote sensing technique using space pictures taken from Landsat satellite for determining the amount of snow accumulated in the winter season which would contribute to the river flow in summer months. The Indian Space Research Organisation is funding two connected research projects both depending on satellite data.

The university has a long tradition of research on water resources but not enough work has been done in the area of snow. The present project with Mr A.K. Bagchi as principal investigator and Dr K.G. Ranga Raju and Dr R.S. Tiwari as guides, aims to fill this gap.

Snow in the Himalayan region has diverse economic effects. Considerable portion of the utilised water is derived from melted snow. Conjunctive use of this water along with rain water plays a pivotal role in the management of water resources in north India. Another very important use of this snow melt forecast is to hoist advance warning on flood possibilities. A heavy snow melt mixed with monsoon may create havoc in the lower reaches of the river basin and a timely forecast of the amount of snow melt water in the river channel should be a help in controlling flood in the Ganga basin.

Upto December 1979 Landsat satellite pictures were to be purchased from USA spending foreign exchange. With the opening of ground station at Secunderabad under National Remote Sensing Agency it is now possible to procure these pictures on rupee payment. The ideal tourist spot Manali in Himachal Pradesh has been chosen for locating the snow laboratory.

Preliminary findings indicate that estimation of stream flow in these areas by remote sensing technique is at least as accurate as direct operational measurement in the field and that too at a nominal cost. Forecasting possibilities are also reasonably bright. It has been revealed that the maximum snowfall in the upper reaches takes places at a height of about 4,000 m above sea level. Above this height precipitation reduces gradually.

Prestigious gift for HAU lab

The Central Quality Testing Laboratory of Haryana Agriculture University will instal an automatic amino acid analyser, which is being gifted by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation.

The equipment costing about Rs 2 lakh is being gifted to Dr Kuldip Singh Dhindsa, head of the laboratory unit, in recognition of his outstanding research work in the field of improvement of the protein quality of cereals and pulses.

A recipient of the prestigious Indian National Science Award, Dr Dhindsa worked on a fellowship in West Germany for 16 months under the German Academic Exchange Programme.

The availability of the amino acid analyser, a gadget which has the advantage of speed, reproductibility and analytical accuracy, will prove helpful in the speedy achievement of the objective of evolving nutritionally superior varieties of cereals and pulses in terms of improved protein quantity and quality.

Dr Dhindsa says that the ultimate nutritive value is determined by the quantity and the amino acid composition of proteins.

Health development and education

The Centre for Adult and Continuing Education of the North-Eastern Hill University organised a three-day seminar on 'Health Development and Education' in Shillong. The seminar was intended to lay emphasis on the importance of health education to school and college teachers.

In his opening remarks, Dr E. Lyngdoh, Health Adviser to the Government of Meghalaya said that health was one of the major factors to boost up national productivity. Investment in health education and medical treatment of workers, he added, would offer greater returns on investment.

Dr P.D. Nigam, an eminent cardiologist from Delhi, who was the chief resource person at the seminar, gave an interesting and informative lecture on the hazard of smoking, prevention of heart diseases and drug abuse. According to him, heart diseases could be prevented if one reduced one's smoking habit and alcohol consumption. He maintained that regular exercises helped a person to resist against heart diseases. The result of such regular exercise habit would be better health and longer life.

A panel discussion on health education was also organised. Various ways and means for improving one's health were highlighted. Teachers, students and health workers were urged to actively involve themselves in health education programmes. It was also recommended at the seminar that subjects like health and sex education, child psychology, sanitation and population problems should be introduced in the school curricula with a view to popularising them among the student community for the very beginning.

Summer course in Geology

A summer course on Geology and Environmental Geology was organised at the Gauhati University under the auspices of the North Eastern Council. The course was attended by the postgraduate students from Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities. Dr J. Choudhury, Vice-Chancellor of Gauhati University, presided over the valedictory function. Shri K.M. Mirani, Secretary, North Eastern Council, announced that the Council would provide the necessary support in order to strengthen the facilities of study, research and laboratory of the universities in this region in order to remove the shortfall in the sphere of higher studies on facilities like geology and mineral exploration. He also disclosed that NEC had made provision for such summer courses on mineral exploration as an annual feature to be sponsored by the North Eastern Council.

Dr. D.K. Ray, Adviser, NEC, explained the measure proposed by the NEC for expansion of research and training facilities to develop adequate number of trained manpower to man the expanding mineral exploration activities in the north eastern region.

N.I.S. to prepare States' profiles

The National Institute of Sports, Patiala, has decided to prepare the, sports profiles of all the States.

In a circular issued to all the liaison officers of the regional coaching centres run by the N.I.S. detailed information about the sports activity in their respective states has been sought.

The preparation of the profiles, has been ordered because of the regular criticism of the functioning of the various State Sports Councils, lack of playfields and sports equipment and facilities and the shortage of the sports scholarships and funds.

Each N.I.S. liaison officer will be required to furnish detailed information about the State of his posting (population, area and the districts). The games in which the State teams won first, second or third places in the National Championships, seniors, juniors and school games. Information has also been sought about the games and sports in which the States concerned does not participate in the National Championship.

The liaison officers will also be required to write the names of the President and the Secretary of the State Sports Councils, its effectiveness and the number of meetings it holds every year.

Information has also been sought about the sports activity within the State—like games in which the State Championships are held, games in which State Rural Meets are held, games which are included in the State Woman Sports Festival, National Championships conducted in the State and any international meet organised in the State.

The other information required by the N.I.S. for the compilation of the profiles includes the strength of the coaches in the State Sports Departments the number of games and the strength of the supervisory staff.

The number of stadia, indoor halls, swimming pools and the total Budget allocation, both non-Plan and Plan, also figure on the questionnaire.

The other item on the questionnaire is number of scholarships, both at school and college level, the incentives given to outstanding sportsmen in the shape of cash awards prizes and the particulars about any special drive launched for the development of trival and rural talent. Besides, the liaison officers will be required to write about the number of sports hostels and sports wings run in the schools and colleges of the State and the number of outstanding sportsmen produced in the previous year.

Paediatricians meet at Coimbatore

The two-day conference of the Indian Academy of Paediatrics was inaugurated at the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University by Mr A. Venkataraman, Vice-Chancellor. The conference was attended by several leading paediatricians from Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. In his address, the Vice-Chancellor stressed the need for an effective integration programme on health care and nutrition especially for children with the active involvement of government departments and non-official organisations like panchayats and other institutions. He emphasised that child care and nutrition should be made compulsory subjects in educational institutions. He wanted better utilisation of adult education in making rural folk to learn more about nutrition. Malnutrition could be overcome by providing better job opportunities to all particularly the weaker sections of society.

Personal

1. **Dr. M. Aram has taken over as Vice-Chancellor of the Gandhigram Rural Institute.**
2. **Shri Satya Bhushan has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Jammu University.**
3. **Dr. A. K. Dhan has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Ranchi University.**
4. **Dr. Jayamant Mishra has taken over as the Vice-Chancellor of K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit University.**
5. **Dr. Saligram Singh has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of L.N. *Mithila* University.**
6. **Dr. M.Q. *Towheed* has taken over as the Vice-Chancellor of Bhagalpur University.**
7. **Dr. Homi N. Sethna, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, has been appointed Chancellor of North-Eastern Hill University.**
8. **Mr. G. Parthasarathi, former Vice - Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, has been appointed as *Chairman of the Indian* Council of Social Science Research.**
9. **Dr. S.N. Kishore has taken over as the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Bihar University.**
10. **Shri J. V. Bhargava has been appointed Dean of the College Development Council of the Jiwaji University.**
11. **Dr. S. K. Jain, Director, Botanical Survey of India, has been awarded the Pitambar Pant Environmental Fellowship for the year 1980.**

THESES OF THE MONTH

A list of Doctoral Theses Accepted by Indian Universities

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Anthropology

1. Adhikari, Asimkumar. Society and world view of the Birhor: A nomadic hunting and gathering community of Orissa. University of Calcutta.

2. Chakraborti, Saurindramohan. Urban unrest in West Bengal: A sociological study of its recent patterns and dimensions. University of Calcutta.

Psychology

1. Kaliappan, K.V. Effect of anxiety on persuasion in anxiety neurotics and cancer patients. University of Madras.

Sociology

1. Kamalakara Rao, Pidakala. Professional crime in an Andhra town: A casual analysis. Andhra University.

Political Science

1. Bhasin, Vijay Kumar. Super power rivalry in the Indian Ocean. Meerut University.

2. Bhaskar, Manu. Role of press in the development of political consciousness. Jawaharlal Nehru University.

3. John, Pariyarathu John. Coalition Governments in Kerala, 1952-70. University of Kerala.

4. Sharma, Kavita. A comparative study of political thought and institutions of Manusmriti and Kautilya's Arthashastra. Meerut University.

5. Sultan, Neelam. Pattern of legislative leadership in Jammu and Kashmir : Role perception and role performance. University of Jammu.

Economics

1. Gupta, Vinod Kumar. An evaluative analysis of direct taxation of agricultural land in U.P. Meerut University.

2. Mohan Rao, C.K. Economics of primary education in Madhya Pradesh: A case study of Raipur District. Ravishankar University.

3. Nagarajan, K. Impact of land ceiling on agricultural production in Tamil Nadu since 1961. University of Madras.

Education

1. Senapati, Bangabhushan. A study of interest and ability of the Secondary School students in Science. University of Calcutta.

2. Thakore, Bharati. Construction of the diagnostic tests in fractions and decimals for the fifth standard pupils of Gujarati medium schools of Greater Bombay and development of remedial teaching materials and a study of its effectiveness. S.N.D.T. Women's University.

Commerce

1. Basu, Susanta Kumar. A conceptual and empirical investigation on conventional accounting and price changes. University of Calcutta.

2. Mital, Mithlesh. A study of state participation in Chemical Fertiliser Industry in India. Meerut University.

3. Ramakrishna Rao, Boda. Materials management in heavy engineering industry: A case study of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd. Andhra University.

4. Sanjeevi Rao, Mallipudi Srirama. Indian marine product exports: A study of the trends and prospects for product and market diversification. Andhra University.

Management

1. Sharma, Inderjit Kumar Malawaram. Careers of industrial managers in public sector undertakings in India. Nagpur University.

Home Science

1. Parvathi, P. Nutritional assessment of children and adolescent girls through anthropometric measurements. University of Madras.

2. Roshanara Begum, B. Biochemical—genetical studies on temperature—sensitive mutants of Aspergillus nidulans. University of Madras.

HUMANITIES

Philosophy

1. Balakrishnan, S. Some contemporary assessments of Kant's critique of Pure Reason. University of Madras.

2. Kanito Sema, V.C. Western humanism and Advaita Vedanta: A study of spiritual revolution with special reference to Teilhard de Chardin. University of Madras.

3. Nesy, D. Existentialistic trends in Nietzsche. University of Kerala.

4. Venkataraman, M. The Humanism of Home. University of Madras.

Religion

1. Spencer, Anand. The concept of World in Christianity and Sikhism. Punjabi University.

Linguistics

1. Tripathi, Bijay Krishna. English loan words in Oriya: A linguistic study. Ravishankar University.

Literature

English

1. Agarwal, Krishna Autar. Poetic achievement of Toru Dutt. Meerut University.

2. Bharadwaj, Satya Prakash. Human relationship in the novels of R.K. Narayan. Meerut University.

3. Garg, Arya Bhushan. Women in the plays of Bernard Shaw. Meerut University.

4. Rama Rao, Vadapalli Vijaya Bhaskara. Graham Greene's comic vision. Andhra University.

French

1. Sawkar, Suman B. Victor Hugo, creator of mythologies vis-a-vis, the Indian mythology. Karnatak University.

Sanskrit

1. Mishra, Ram Kishor. Sanskrit chhandon ka udhbhawa tatha vikas. Meerut University.

2. Visvanathan, S. Sivalilarnava of Sri Nilakantha Dikshita: A critical study. University of Madras.

Hindi

1. Badley Singh. Chhayavadottar Hindi mein janvadi chetana. Meerut University.

2. Bhaskara Rao, Sunkara Vijaya. Hindi kavita mein Eshwar kee parikalpana. Andhra University.

3. Gupta, Ganga Prasad. Mathilisharan Gupta ke kavya mein udatt tatwa. Meerut University.

4. Gupta, Kumud Rani. Dr Hazari Prasad Dwivedi ke nibandh sahitya ka shaili vaigyanik adhyayan. Meerut University.

5. Gupta, Sudha. Swatantaryottar kavita ka saundaryashastriya vivechan. University of Jammu.

6. Gupta, Usha. Saudarya shastra kee drishti se Dinkar ke kavya ka samikshatmak adhyayan. Meerut University.

7. Indumathi, K. A philosophical and aesthetic study of Dinkar's Urvashi. Sri Venkateswara University.

8. Jain, Manorma. Prasad ke kavya mein chitratmakta. Meerut University.

9. Manchanda, Phool. Hindi tatha Urdu kavya mein

rashtriya andolan kee abhivyakti : Ek tulanatmak adhyayan, *1901-36. Jawaharlal Nehru University.*

10. Mishra, Bhawanath. Hindi sahitya kee pustakon ke sanrakshan mein Jain pustakalayon ka yogdan. Mithila University.

11. Mohamed Allauddin. A comparative study of the national sentiment depicted in the pre-independence Hindi and Telugu novels. Andhra University.

12. Pandey, Pramod Kumar. Swatantaryottar Hindi kahani aur swatantrya purva Hindi Kahani ka tulanatmak anusheelan. Bhopal Vishwavidyalaya.

13. Pangajam, L. A comparative study of the progressive *poetry in Hindi and Malayalam. University of Madras.*

14. Sajapurkar, Usha Gangadhar Rao. Child psychology in Surdas. *D.Litt.* Nagpur University.

15. Sharma, Gajendra Swarup. Ritikal ke paripekshaya mein Sudan ka mulyankan. Meerut University.

16. Sharma, Jagannath. Udaseen sampraday ke Hindi kavi aur unka sahitya. *D.Litt.* Meerut University.

17. Singh, Nagina. Acharya Padam Singh Sharma: Vyaktitv evam krititv. Meerut University.

18. Vashishtha, Gargee. Shabd shakti siddhant ke adhar par Ghananand kavya ka vivechanatmak adhyayan. Meerut *University.*

Arabic

1. Anjuman, Sharifuddin. Elm-E-Hadith mein Hindus*tani ulma kee khidmat.* Nagpur University.

Marathi

1. Chavan, Shivaji Ramchandra. Marathi Adhyatmik shayiri: *Parampara va vangmaya. Shivaji University.*

2. Kottapalle, Nagnath Lalujirao. Shankar Patil yanchya sahityacha chikitsak abhyas. Marathwada University.

3. Kulkarni, Prabhakar Vishwanath. Vishnushastri Chipalunkar: A study. Karnatak University.

Bengali

1. Jana, Samarendra Kumar. Adhunik yugadristite Sarat sahityer samasyabali. University of Calcutta.

2. Majumdar, Manas. Akshaya Kumar Baral: Kabi-o-kabya. University of Calcutta.

Oriya

1. Mishra, Satchidananda. Oriya Pouranik natak. Sambalpur University.

2. Mohapatra, Prafulla Chandra. A critical study of Sri Chandi Purana. Utkal University.

Malayalam

1. Purushothaman, E.K. Romanticism in the poem of Cannampula. University of Madras.

2. Ramachandrapanikkar, K.G. A study of selected place-names in Kottayam district: A historical, cultural and linguistic approach. University of Madras.

Tamil

1. Danya, K. Impact marxism on 20th century Tamil poetry. University of Madras.

2. Manian, T. Language of the Tamil dailies. University of Madras.

Telugu

1. Lakshmi, M.S. Prabhavati Pradyumna of Surana: A literary estimate. *University of Madras.*

2. Lakshmi Narayana, Gundavarapu. Adi Bhatta Narayana Dasu: Jiviatamusahityamu. Andhra University.

3. Neeraja, T. A critical study of Vikramarka Charitramu of Jakkana. University of Madras.

4. Seethalakshmi, V. Bhojarajiiya kavyanusilanamu. Nagarjuna University.

Fine Arts

1. Roy, Jharna. Bharatiya sangeete katha-o-sur. Rabindra Bharati University.

Geography

1. Jain, Ishwar Chand. Geonomic study of Baliakheri Block in Saharanpur district. Meerut University.

2. Jayamani, P. *Spatial aspects of potential urban nodes* and urban rural linkages in Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu. University of Madras.

3. More, Kashirao Shivaji. Changing pattern of agricultural landuse in Kolhapur District, Maharashtra. Shivaji University.

4. Wodeyar, Ashok Kare. Impact of industries on Davangere and Harihar Region. Karnatak University.

History

1. Barui, Balaichandra. Salt industry of Bengal: The relations of production in the industry and trade in salt, 1757-1800. University of Calcutta.

2. Gupta, Radhe Sham. Socio-economic history of Haryana Region during 1803-1914. Meerut University.

3. Kakde, Vijay Trimbakrao. Female figure in the art of Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves. Nagpur University.

4. Kapil Kumar. Peasants movement in Oudh, 1918-22. Meerut University.

5. McCoy, Dale Richard. *Theosophical movement* and national regeneration. University of Madras.

6. Mukhopadhyay, Gitasri. Impact of Gandhi on Bengal politics, 1921-41. University of Calcutta.

7. Sengupta, Sudhamayi. Buddhism in the classical age, A.D.400--A.D.750. University of Calcutta.

Classified Advertisements

AGRA UNIVERSITY

Senate House
AGRA

WANTED a Deputy Librarian for the University Library in the Grade of Rs. 800-50-1050-EB-50-1300-EB-50-1450 with usaal allowances. Qualifications: Master's degree in any subject together with M. Lib. Sc. (two years course) and five years experience as Assistant Librarian.

Applications on prescribed form must reach the undersigned **by name** latest **by August 18, 1980**. Forms can be had from Assistant Registrar (Publications), Agra University, Agra on payment of Rs. 5 either in cash at the University counter or through Money Order for Rs. 8/-.

S.B.B.B. Singh
REGISTRAR

VIKRAM UNIVERSITY

UJJAIN
No. Dev/80/Estt/Advt/1233
Dated: 5.7.1980
Addendum

The last date for the receipt of applications in the University Office for the teaching posts advertised vide this office **advertisement No. Dev/80/Estt/ Advt/622 dated 11th June 1980** for the University Schools of Studies and Department of Library Science has been extended upto **6th September, 1980.**

REGISTRAR

CURRENT DOCUMENTATION IN EDUCATION

A list of select articles culled from periodicals received in AIU Library during July 1980

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

Bolton, Neil. "Phenomenology and education". *British Journal of Educational Studies* 27(3); Oct 79: 245-58.

Furniss, W. Todd. "In spite of every sage : The value of a degree". *Educational Record* 61(2); Spring 80 : 36-42.

Garg, V.P. "Futuristic scenario of educational system : A viewpoint". *Journal of Indian Education* 5(4); Nov 79 : 56-60.

Reboul, Oliver. "Slogans and the educator". *Prospects* 9(3); 1979: 296-307.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

Ahmad, Karuna. "Equity and women's higher education". *Journal of Higher Education* (Delhi) 5(1); Monsoon 79 : 33-49.

Nirmal Singh. "Perspective on higher education in India: The case of private control", *Journal of Higher Education* (Delhi) 5(1); Monsoon 79 : 21.

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

Davies, John L. "Political context of planning and policy making in the contemporary higher education institution". *Higher Education in Europe* 5(1); Jan-Mar 80; 28-32.

Jones, L.R. "Historical survey and the objectives of contemporary planning in higher education". *Higher Education in Europe* 5(1); Jan-Mar 80: 5-9.

Weathersby, George B. "Guiding principles for planning of higher education". *Higher Education in Europe* 5(1); Jan-Mar 80: 20-4.

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Dwarakinath, R. and Venkat Rao, B.V. "Teacher productivity and academic standards". *University News* 18(11); 1 June 80 : 298-301.

Filella, J. "Autonomous colleges—Chips of the old block ? Musings and misgivings on college autonomy". *New Frontiers in Education* 10(1); Jan-Mar 80 : 14-27.

Garret, C. Joanne and Larry N. "Policy analysis as an adjunct tool in the prevention of managerial crises in higher education. *Journal of Higher Education* (Delhi) 5(1); Monsoon 79 : 13-19.

Goldberg, Mark. "Student involvement : A resource for administrators". *Educational Record* 61(2); Spring 80 : 15-17.

Jaleel, K.A. "Management of research". *University News* 18(7); 1 April 80 : 163-4, 167.

Puri, R.P. "Evaluation of performance Vs our universities". *University News* 18(11); 1 June 80: 296-7.

Reisz, R.P. and Venkitaraman, A.R. 'Implementation of college autonomy". *New Frontiers in Education* 10(1); Jan-Mar 80 : 28-39.

CURRICULUM

Sanoff, Alvin P. "Reaffirming intellectual standards". *Educational Record* 61(2); Spring 80 : 11-14.

Verma, Dhirendra. "New approach to curriculum design in technical education". *Journal of Indian Education* 5(4); Nov 79 : 28-34.

TEACHING

Indapurkar, C.D. "Philosophical analysis of methods of teaching at the higher education stage". *Journal of Higher Education* (Delhi) 5(1); Monsoon 79 : 7-11.

Maria, Elias and Shirur, Rajani. "Syndicate studies : A teaching-learning technique in higher education". *University News* 18(8), 15 Apr 80 : 195-6.

Peter, K.C. "Teaching methods that ensure the learning situation." *New Frontiers in Education* 10(1); Jan-Mar 80: 44-9.

Rami Reddy, A. Venkata. "Students' reactions towards english and regional media : A comparative study". *Journal of Higher Education* (Delhi) 5(1); Monsoon 79 : 101-8.

Sharma, K.K. "Microteaching at preservice level". *Journal of Indian Education* 5(3); Sept 79 : 24-8.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Paul, R.C. "University research and national development in India". *University News* 18(9); 1 May 80 : 228-42.

Psacharopoulos, George. "Questionnaire surveys in educational planning". *Comparative Education* 16(2); June 80 : 159-69.

EVALUATION

Ganesh, S.R. "Performance of management education institutions : An Indian sampler". *Higher Education* 9(3); May 80 : 239-53.

Gupta, M.P. "Critical study of evaluation under different systems of agricultural education". *Journal of Higher Education* (Delhi) 5(1); Monsoon 79 : 89-96.

Hardwick, Lorna and others. "So what were we testing"? *Teaching at a Distance* (17); Spring 80 : 52-66.

ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

Kamiac, Andrzej. "Economic aspects of the development and efficiency of higher education". *Higher Education in Europe* 5(1); Jan-Mar 80 : 56-7.

Mathias, T.A. "Financial aspect of college autonomy". *New Frontiers in Education* 10(1); Jan-Mar 80 : 40-3.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Ahmed, Aquiel. "Agricultural university as a multifunctional system". *Journal of Higher Education* (Delhi) 5(1); Monsoon 79 : 57-73.

Jain, M.L. "Continuing engineering education". *Journal of Higher Education* (Delhi) 5(1); Monsoon 79 : 51-6.

ADULT EDUCATION

Dube, S.C. "Significance of non-formal education". *University News* 18(9); 1 May 80 : 227, 242.

Holmberg, Borje. "Aspects of distance education". *Comparative Education* 16(2); June 80 : 107-19.

Moore, Michael. "Continuing education and the assessment of learner needs". *Teaching at a Distance* (17); Spring 80 : 26-29.

"NATIONAL ADULT education programme—an appraisal of the first year". *New Frontiers in Education* 10(1); Jan-Mar 80 : 50-74.

Rickwood, Pat. "Perceptions of the tutor-counsellor's role." *Teaching at a Distance* (17); Spring 80 : 80-4.

COMPARATIVE EDUCATION AND COUNTRY STUDIES

Aderinto, Adeyemo. "New national policy on education and the growing youth unemployment in Nigeria". *Manpower Journal* 15(4); Jan-Mar 80 : 19-33.

Hallak, Jacques. "Higher education in France". *Journal of Higher Education* (Delhi) 5(1); Monsoon 79 : 1-6.

Kamat, A.R. "Critical issues in our educational policy". *Mainstream* 18(44); 28 June 80 : 15-21.

UNIVERSITY OF SAUGAR

Advertisement No. R/1/80

Applications on a prescribed form obtainable from the Office of the Registrar on requisition accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope and a Postal Order of Rs. 5/- as application fee, are invited for the following permanent (except where specified otherwise) posts so as to reach the Registrar, University of Saugar on or before **16th August 1980.**

2. Candidates already in service should send their applications through the proper channel. An advance copy, however, may be sent direct.

3. Candidates selected for interview will have to come to Saugar at their own expense and bring with them their original research papers, degree and certificates and mark-sheets of Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University Examinations, Bachelor's and Master's degree and other examinations for verification.

4. The period of probation shall be two years from the date of appointment. This period of probation may, however, be extended by such further period as the Executive Council may deem fit, but the total period of probation shall in no case exceed three years. Service during the temporary appointment, including the probationary period, may be terminated as per University rules.

5. The age of retirement is sixty years.

6. The University reserves the right to negotiate with suitable persons or persons, if necessary, who may not have applied.

7. Preference will be given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates if found suitable.

8. The University reserves the right to fill up or not to fill up the posts and/or to call selected candidates, for interview. The number of posts likely to be filled may vary.

9. The candidates must mention in each case the branch of their specialization and must show their qualifications from matriculation upwards indicating in each case the marks obtained, percentage of marks, division/grade and the subjects taken in each examination.

10. **Scale of Pay**

Professor—Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500

Reader—Rs 1200-50-1300-60-1900.

Lecturer—Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600.

Technical Asstt.—Rs 380-12-500-EB-15-560. (Subject to the approval of the State Govt.)

Instructor Pharmaceutical Science—Rs. 200-15-290 (likely to be revised)

With D.A. and P.F. benefits according to University rules.

Qualifications

1. **Professor**

An eminent scholar with published work of high standard, actively engaged in research, Ten years experience of teaching and/or research experience of guiding research at doctoral level.

OR

An outstanding scholar with established reputation who had made significant contribution to knowledge.

2. **Readers**

Good academic record with a doctoral degree or equivalent published work. Evidence of being actively engaged in :

(i) Research , or
(ii) innovation in teaching methods, or
(iii) production of teaching materials.

About five years' experience of teaching and/or research, provided that *atleast three of these years were as* Lecturer or in an equivalent position.

This condition may be relaxed in the case of candidates with outstanding research work.

3. **Lecturers**

(a) A Doctor's degree or research work of an equally high standard; and

(b) consistently good academic record with 1st or high 2nd class (B in seven point scale) Master's degree in a relevant subject or an equivalent degree of a foreign University.

Having regard to the need for developing inter-disciplinary programme, the degrees in (a) & (b) above may be in relevant Subjects.

Provided that if the Selection Committee is of the view that the research work of a candidate as evident either from his thesis or from his published work is of a very high standard, it may relax any of qualifications prescribed in (b) above.

Provided further that if a candidate possessing a Doctor's degree or equivalent research work is not avaialble or is not considered suitable, persons possessing a consistently good academic record (weightage being given to M. Phil. or equivalent degree or research work of quality) may be appointed provided he has done research work for at least two years or has practical experience in a research laboratory/organisation on the condition that he will have to obtain a Doctor's degree or give evidence of research work of equivalent high standard within five years of his appointment, failing which he will not be able to earn future increments until he fulfils these requirements.

Explanation

1. For the purpose of determining high second class, the mid-point between the minimum percentage of marks fixed by a University for award of second division and first division may be taken.

2. For determining consistently good academic record, a candidate

Number of Posts in each Subjects

Subject	Professor	Reader	Lecturer	Others	Specialisation
English	—	—	2*	—	
Sanskrit	1	—	—	—	
Hindi	—	—	1+2*	—	
Urdu & Persian	—	1	—	—	Ability to translate manuscripts from Persian to Hindi/English.
Marathi	—	—	1	—	
Philosophy	—	1*	—	—	
Linguistics	1	1	—	—	
Library Science	—	1	—	—	
History	—	1	—	—	
A.I.H.Cul. & Arch.	1	—	—	—	
Pol. Science	1	—	1	—	
Economics	—	1	2	1	Technical Asstt.
Psychology	—	1	—	—	
Physics	—	1*	1*	—	
Chemistry	—	1	1*	—	Reader in Organic Chemsitry
Mathematics	—	1*	—	—	
Crim & For. Sc.	—	—	1+1*	—	
Anthropology	1	1	1*	—	
Geography	—	1*	—	—	
Botany	—	1	—	—	
Zoology	—	1	1+1*	—	
Commerce	—	1	—	—	Reader in Accountancy
Yogic Studies	—	—	1	—	
Pharmaceutical Sciences	—	3	—	3	Reader in Pharmacognosy/ Pharmaceutical Chemistry Temporary Instructors
Law	1	—	—	—	

* Appointment temporary against lien/leave vacancies termination of the lien the appointees will be entitled for entitled appointment according to rules.

should either have everage 55% of the two examinations prior of Master's degree (irrespective of the marks obtained in any of the two examinations) or 50% marks in each of the two examinations separately.

Qualifications for Technical Assistant (Economics)

At least a Second class Master's degree in Economics/Statistics with experience of tabulating data on Power Samas machines.

Qualification for Instructors

(a) At least a Second class Master's degree of an Indian University or equivalent qualification of a foreign University in the subject concerned.

(Provided that in the case of Pharmaceutical Sciences, the minimum qualification shall be at least a Second class B. Pharm OR B.E. (Chemical Engineering) degree.

(b) Knowledge of Hindi will be desirable.

University College of Education

1. **One post of College Professor—(Permanent)**

Scale of Pay

Rs. 680-40-800-50-1000-EB-50-1150-with D.A. & P.F. according to University rules.

Qualification

At least a Second class Master's degree in Education with at least Six years experience of Teaching M.Ed. classes or ten years experience of teaching B.Ed. classes.

Desirable

Knowledge of Hindi

2. **One post of Instructor (Craft)**

Scale of Pay

Rs. 246-6-270-10-350-EB-12-1/2-400-20-460.

Qualifications

(a) At least a Second class Master's degree of an Indian University or equivalent *qualifications of a* foreign University in the subject concerned.

(b) Knowledge of Hindi will be desirable.

Central Instrumentation Lab. and Workshop

1. **Engineer**—One

Scale of Pay

Rs. 1100-50-1600—with the usual benefits of D.A., P.F. etc. as per rules.

2. **Technicians**—Two
(One in Glass Blowing and One in Optical shop)

Scale of Pay

Rs. 380-12-500-EB-15-560 with benefits of D.A., P.F. etc. as per rules.

Qualifications : Engineer

Essential

At least Second Class post-graduate degree in Engineering or Science with 5 years experience in R & D instruments OR in operation, repair and maintenance of modern instruments.

Technicians

Glass Blowing—10 years schooling and four years experience.

Optical Shop—10 years schooling and five years experience in the trade.

HARYANA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Advertisement No. 4/80

APPLICATIONS invited for following posts. Higher start outstanding qualifications, experience and achievements. Benefit of Contributory Provident Fund and leave etc. according to University Rules. Applications of the candidates already in service must reach through proper channel upto the fixed date. Applications on prescribed form (obtainable free by sending self-addressed unstamped envelope size 23 x 10 cms. to Assistant Registrar(R), HAU, Hissar) accompanied by prescribed fee of Rs 10/- in the form of Crossed Postal Order in the name of Assistant Registrar(R), HAU, Hissar payable at HAU Hissar Post Office should reach Registrar by **19-8-1980**. The applicants must possess prescribed qualifications and experience on the last date of receipt of applications. The *Envelope containing application must* be superscribed as "APPLICATION FORM FOR THE POST OF————".

1. **Senior Breeder (Feed & Forage Sorghum)**—(One)

Essential

(i) Second class B.Sc. (Ag.)/B.Sc. (ii) Second class M.Sc. (Ag.)/M.Sc. in Plant Breeding/Genetics/Agr. Botany. (iii) Ph D. in Plant Breeding/Genetics/ Agri. Botany. (iv) Ten years experience of research/teaching/extension in Forage Sorghum out of which atleast 5 years should be as Associate Professor or of equivalent rank.

Desirable

Experience of coordinating research programme.

2. **Chief Scientist (Department of Soils)**

Essential

(i) Second class B.Sc. (Ag.)/B.Sc./ B.Sc. (Agri. Engg.). (ii) Second class M.Sc. in Soil Scence/Agronomy followed by Ph.D. in Soil Science/Agronomy OR M. Tech. in Soil Water Engg. (iii) Ten years experience in teaching/ research/extension in Soil & Water Management out of which at least 5 years should be as Associate Professor or in equivalent rank.

Desirable

Ph.D. in Soil Water Engg.

3. **Cotton Breeder**—(One)

Essential

(i) Second class B.Sc. Ag./B.Sc. (ii) Second class M.Sc. Ag./M.Sc. in Plant Breeding/Genetics/Agri. Botany. (iii) Ph.D. in Plant Breeding/Genetics/ Agril. Botany. (iv) Five years professional experience of research/teaching/extension in cotton breeding.

4. **Rice Breeder**—(One)

Essential

(i) Second class B.Sc. or B.Sc. (Ag.). (ii) Second class M.Sc. (Ag.) in Plant Breeding/Genetics/Agril Botany' (iii) Ph.D. in Plant Breeding/Genetics/Agril. Botany. (iv) Five years experience of teaching/research/extension in Rice Crops.

Desirable

Experience in Biometrical genetics with special reference to design of field experiments.

5. **Associate Professor Foods & Dietetics**—(One)

Essential

(i) Second class B.Sc. (Home Science)/B.Sc. (Agri.)/B.Sc. (ii) Second class M.Sc. in Foods and Nutrition Dietetics/Institutional Management OR Diploma in Dietetics/Institutional Management. (iii) Ph.D. in Foods & Nutrition/Dietetics/Institutional Management. (iv) Five years experience of Teaching/Research in Foods & Nutrition/Dietetics/Institutional Management OR equivalent experience of working in a dietary department of a hospital.

6. **Insect Ecologist**—(One)

Essential

(i) Second class B.Sc. (Agri.). (ii) Second class M.Sc. (Agri.) in Entomology. (iii) Ph.D. in Entomology with specialization in insect ecology. (iv) Atleast five years experience of teaching/research/extension/in the field of Insect Ecology.

7. **Research Officer (Vety. Parasitology)**—(One)

Essential

(i) Second class B.V.Sc. & A.H. (ii) Second class M.V.Sc. in Parasitology (Entomology). (iii) Ph.D. in Parasitology with specialization in Entomology. (iv) Five years experience in research/teaching/extension in Parasitology (Entomology).

Desirable

Experience in Biology and control of ticks.

8. **Assistant Professor (Animal Nutrition)**—(One)

Essential

(i) Atleast second class B.Sc. (Ani. Sciences)/B.V.Sc. & A.H./B.Sc. (Dairying)/B.Sc. (Agri.). (ii) Atleast Second class M.Sc. in Animal Nutrition. (iii) Ph.D. in Animal Nutrition or three years experience in teaching/research/ extension in Animal Nutrition.

9. **Assistant Research Scientist (Anatomy & Histology)**—(One)

Essential

(i) Atleast second class B.V.Sc. & A.H. (ii) Atleast second class Master's degree in Vety. Anatomy. (iii) Ph.D. in Vety. Anatomy or three years' experience in Research/Teaching in the field of Vety. Anatomy.

Desirable

Research experience in Micro Anatomy.

10. **Assistant Entomologist**—(One)

(i) At least second class B.Sc./B.Sc. (Agri.). (ii) At least Second class M.Sc. (Agr.) in Entomology. (iii) Ph.D. in Entomology with specialization in insect ecology or three years experience in insect ecology.

11. **Assistant Insect Pathologist**—(One)

(i) Atleast second class B.Sc. (Agr.). (ii) Atleast second class M.Sc. (Agr.) Entomology. (iii) Ph.D. in Entomology with specialisation in Insect Pathology or three years experience of teaching/ research/extension in the field of Insect Pathology.

12. **Assistant Poultry Technologist—One**

Essential

(i) At least second class B.V.Sc. & A.H./B.Sc./B.Sc. (Ani. Sci.)/B.Sc.

(Home Sci.)/ B.Sc. (Agri.). (ii) Atleast second class M.Sc. (Poultry Science)/M.Sc. (Food Tech.)/M.Sc. (Food Nutrition). (iii) Ph.D. in Poultry Tech./Poultry Sci./Food Tech. OR three years experience in teaching/research/extension pertaining to poultry Prod. Tech. or Poultry Science.

13. Assistant Statistician-cum-Programmer—(One)

Essential

(i) Atleast second division B.A. or B.Sc. (Math.) (ii) Atleast second Divn. of M.A./M.Sc. in Stats. or Math. followed by one year postgraduate training *in Statistics. (iii) Ph.D. in Math/* Stat. OR three years experience of Computer programming/Research/ Teaching to undergraduate and Postgraduate classes. (v) Training in computer programming from a recognised Institution.

14. Assistant Scientist (Vety. Medicine) (One)

Essential

(i) Atleast second class B.V.Sc. & A.H. (ii) At least second class M.V.Sc. in Vety. Medicine/Protozoology/ Bacteriology. (iii) Ph.D. in Vety. Medicine/Protozoology OR three years experience of Research/Teaching in the disciplines mentioned above.

Desirable

Working experience of modern serological tests as applied to haematozoan infections.

15. Assistant *Professor of Surgery*—(Three)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.V.Sc. and A.H. *(i) At least second class Master's* degree in Surgery. (iii) Ph.D. in Surgery *or three years' experience of teaching/* research/extension in Surgery.

16. Assistant Professor In Veterinary Anatomy—(One)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.V.Sc. & A.H. or equivalent. (ii) At least second class M.V.Sc. in Vety. Anatomy. (iii) Ph.D. in Vety. Anatomy OR three years experience in teaching/research in Vety. Anatomy.

17. Junior Reproductive Physio Pathologist—(One)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.V.Sc. & A.H./B.Sc. (Animal Science). (ii) At least second class M.Sc. in Animal Physiology/Physio-Pathology or in any related discipline. (iii) Ph.D. in Reproductive Physio-Pathology OR three years experience of Research/ Teaching in Reproductive Physio-Pathology as evidenced by published work.

Desirable

Knowledge of French/German Russian. (ii) Knowledge of modern methods of investigation in Reproductive Physio-Pathology.

18. Assistant Economic Botanist (Clovers & Legumes)—(One)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.Sc. (Agri.). (ii) At least second class M.Sc. in Genetics/Plant Breeding. (iii) Ph.D. in Plant Breeding/Genetics OR three years' experience of teaching/research in Plant Breeding preferably on Clovers & Legume.

Desirable

(i) Ph.D. in Plant Breeding/Genetics. (ii) Training in *Statistics with special* reference to design of field experiments.

19. Assistant Research Officer (Bact. & Hygiene)—(One)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.V.Sc./ B.V.A.Sc. (ii) At least second class Master's degree in Vety. Microbiology. (iii) Ph.D. in Vety. Bacteriology OR three years experience as Research/ Extension/Teaching Associate or Lecturer or equivalent on bacteria of Vety. importance, preferably Mycoplasma.

Desirable

Training in Immunology and serology dealing with avain Mycoplasma.

20. Assistant Hospital Surgeon—(One)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.V.Sc. and A.H. or equivalent. (iii) At least second class M.V.Sc. in Surgery/ Medicine/Gynaecology/Vety. Extension. (iii) Ph.D. in Surgery/Medicine/ Gynaecology/Vety. Extension OR three years experience in Surgery/ Medicine/Gynaecology/Vety. Extension.

21. Assistant Professor of Epidemiology—(One)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.V.Sc. & A.H. (ii) At least second class Master's degree in Epidemiology or Pathology/ Preventive Medicine/Microbiology/ Parasitology with specialization in Epidemiology. (iii) Ph.D. in Epidemiology or Pathology/Preventive Medicine/Microbiology (including bacteriology)/Parasitology with specialization in Epidemiology OR three years experience of teaching/research/ extension in Epidemiology/investigation of animal diseases.

Desirable

Training in Biostatistics.

22. Assistant Research Officer (Physiology)—(One)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.Sc./B.V. Sc./B.Sc. (Ani. Sc.)/B.Sc. (Dairying)/ B.Sc. (Agr.) with A.H. specialization. (ii) At least second class M.Sc. in Animal Physiology or in any other related discipline. (iii) Ph.D. in Animal Physiology OR three years research/ teaching/extension experience in the field.

Desirable

Experience/training in modern methods in investigation in Reproduction Physiology.

23. Assistant Scientist (Entomology)—(One)

(i) At least second class B.Sc/B,Sc. (Agri.). (ii) At least second class M.Sc./M.Sc. (Agri.) in Entomology. (iii) Ph.D. in Entomology OR three years experience of Research/Teaching/ Extension in Entomology.

24. Assistant Chemist—(One)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.Sc./B.Sc. (Agr.). (ii) Atleast second class M.Sc. in Organic Chemistry/Pharmaceutical Chemistry. (iii) Ph.D. in Organic or Pharmaceutical Chemistry OR three years research experience in synthetic chemistry/Chemistry of medicinal *plants.*

Desirable

Specialization in Medicinal Plants.

25. Assistant Epidemiologist—(One)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.V.A.Sc. & A.H. (ii) At least second class *Master's* degree in Animal Virology. (iii) Ph.D. in Animal Virology *OR three years'* experience of research/teaching in epidemiological aspects of viral diseases.

Desirable

(i) Ph.D. in Animal Virology.

(ii) Training *in Epidemiology.*

26. Junior Gynaecologist—(One)

Essential

(i) At least *second* class B.V.Sc. and A.H./B.V.Sc. (ii) At least second class Master's degree in Vety. Gynaecology and Obstetrics. (iii) Ph.D. in Vety. Gynaecology & *Obstetrics* OR three years experience as Research/ Extension/Teaching Associate or Lecturer or equivalent in Vety. Gynaecology.

27. *Assistant Research Scientist* (Animal Nutrition)—(One)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.Sc. (Agr.)/ B.V.Sc. & A.H./B.Sc. (Animal Science). (ii) At least second class M.Sc. in Animal Nutrition. (iii) Ph.D. in Animal Nutrition OR three years experience of research in Animal Nutrition preferably in Cattle Nutrition.

28. Assistant Economic Botanist (NSP)—(One)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.Sc./B.Sc. (Agri.). (ii) At least second class M.Sc. *(Botany)/M.Sc.* (Agri.) in plant Breeding. (iii) Ph.D. in Plant Breeding with specialization in Seed Production/Seed Technology OR three years experience of Teaching/ Research in Plant Breeding with special reference to Seed Production/Seed Technology.

29. Assistant Geneticist (C-a-Genet-4 Scheme)—(One)

Essential

(i) At least second class B.Sc. (Hons.) Animal Sciences/B.Sc. (Agri.)/B.V.Sc./ B.V.A.Sc./B.Sc. (ii) At least second class Master's degree in Genetics. (iii) Ph. D. in Genetics/Microbiology with specialization in Microbial Genetics OR three years experience of Research/ Teaching in Genetics preferably in Microbial Genetics.

30. Assistant Research Officer (Vety. Parasitology)—(One)

Essential

(i)At least second class B.V.Sc. and A.H. (ii) At least second class M.V.Sc. in Parasitology with specialization in Entomology. (iii) Ph.D. in Parasitology OR three years experience in Research/Teaching/extension in Parasitology.

Desirable

Experience concerning Biology and control of ticks.

31. **Assistant Research Officer (Pica in Camels)**: (One)

Essential

(i) Atleast second class B.V.Sc. & A.H./B.V.A.Sc. (ii) At least second class M.V.Sc. in Vety. Medicine/Pathology/Parasitology. (iii) Ph.D. in any of the above subjects OR three years teaching/research/extension experience in Vety. Medicine.

(**Note**: Qualifications relaxable in case of candidates with considerable experience in control of camel diseases).

32. **Assistant Scientist (Extension)**—(One)

Essential: (i) At least second class B.Sc. (Agri.). (ii) At least second class M.Sc. in Extension Education/Agril. Extension. (iii) Ph.D. in Extension Education/Agril. Extension or three years experience of teaching/research/extension in the subject.

Desirable

(i) Experience of extension work in rural areas. (ii) Rural background.

33. **Farm Manager (At Bawal)**—(One)

Essential

(i) Second class B.Sc./B.Sc. (Agri.). (ii) Second class M.Sc. (Ag.) with 3 years experience of independent management of a large Agril. Farm, OR second class B.Sc. (Ag.) with 5 years experience of independent management of a large Agril. Farm.

Note

1. One or more qualifications relaxable in case of candidates found otherwise outstanding (For posts at Sr. Nos. 1 to 32).
2. For posts at Sr. Nos. 8 to 32, requirement of experience is relaxable if persons with Ph.D. or having requisite experience are not available.
3. For posts at Sr Nos 8 to 32, persons who do not, possess Ph.D. at the time of their selection will, if selected, have to obtain Ph.D. degree within a period of 5 years failing which they will cease to earn increments till they complete Ph.D.
4. Special weightage will be given to extension experience possessed by the candidates, for posts in disciplines amenable to extension.
5. No. of posts mentioned against each post is likely to vary.
6. 20% and 5% vacancies of Assistant Professors and equivalent are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes candidates respectively, if suitable candidates from these categories are available.

PAY SCALES:

Sr. No. of post	Pay Scale	**Total emoluments at the initial of the pay scale (exclusive of House Rent)**
1 & 2	—1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500	Rs. 1960/-
3 to 7	—1200-50-1300-60-1900	Rs. 1615/-
8 to 32	—700-40-1100-50-1600	Rs. 1041/-
33	—700-40-1100-50-1300	Rs. 1041/-

REGISTRAR

UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications on prescribed forms are invited for the following teaching posts so as to reach the undersigned on or before **20 August 1980**.

1. **Professor of Education**—(One post (Rs. 1500-2500).
2. **Readers**—(Rs. 1200-1900), One each in (1) Commerce (Accountancy), (2) Economics (Industrial and Agricultural Economics), (3) History (Medieval Indian History) (4) Political Science (Political Sociology or Research Methodology) (5) Physics Experimental High Energy Physics (6) Botany (Limnobiology), (7) Two posts in Laws (Constitutional Law/Administrative Law/Criminal Law/International Law/Mercantile Law).
3. **Senior Fellow in Dogri**—(Rs. 1100-1600).
4. **Lecturers**—(Rs. 700-1600) Two posts in Chemistry (Physical and Organic) and One each in (1) Commerce (Advanced Economic Theory/Managerial Economics) (2) Physics (Experimental High Energy Physics or Theoretical High Energy Physics preferably in particle phenomenology or experimental Solid State Physics).
5. **Research Associate in Physics**—(Rs. 1000/- to 1500/- Con) Scheme post upto **31 March, 1982**.

For full details and prescribed application form please apply by sending a self addressed envelope of 25 cm x 10 cms size bearing postage stamps worth Re. 1.50 paise alongwith a crossed postal order of Re. 1/- drawn in favour of the Registrar, University of Jammu, Canal Road, Jammu Tawi-180001, cashable at Jammu Post Office.

J.R. Rathore
REGISTRAR

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

Corrigendum to Advertisement
No. EII-2/1980 (2) dated 15-5-1980

Serial No. 1 of the Advertisement No. EII-2/1980(2) dated **15-5-1980** be read as follows :

I. **Teaching**

"1. **State Bank of India Chair S.V.U.P.G. Extension Centre, Kavali/Kurnool**
Professor in 'Rural Banking and Development'
.. .. .. One post"

REGISTRAR

PUNJABI UNIVERSITY
PATIALA

Advertisement
No. 29/SPS/PRO/Estt/80

Applications are invited for the following posts:

1. **Professor in Journalism & Mass Communication**—(One)
(Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500)

Qualifications

An eminent scholar with published work of high quality actively engaged in research. Ten years experience of teaching and/or research Experience of guiding research at doctoral level.

OR

An outstanding scholar with established reputation who has made significant contribution to knowledge.

Note

Persons who have already applied in response to an earlier advertisement need not apply again.

Additional Qualifications/Specialisations

Degree or Diploma in Journalism/Mass Communication from a recognised institution or University. Professional experience of having worked in responsible and eminent positions in Journalism/Mas Communication/Public Relations.

2. **Reader in Business Management** —(One)
(Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900).

Qualifications

(a) Good academic record with a doctoral degree or equivalent published work. Evidence of being actively engaged in (*i*) research or (ii) Innovation in teaching methods or (iii) Production of teaching materials.

(b) About 5 years experience of teaching and/or research provided that at least three of these years were as Lecturer or in an equivalent position. This condition relaxable in the case of candidates with outstanding research work.

Specializations

Production Management or Marketing Management or Personnel Management & Industrial Relations.

3. **Lecturer in Journalism & Mass Communication**—(One)
(Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600)

Qualifications : Essential

(i) Consistently good academic record with a first or high second class Master's degree in the Subject (Communication/Mass Communication/Journalism etc.) from an Indian University or an equivalent qualification from a foreign University.

OR

A first of high second class Master's degree in Social Sciences/Sciences/Humanities with at least a second class Bachelor's degree or Diploma in Journalism from a recognised Indian University/Postgraduate diploma from a recognised National Institute.

Desirable

(i) Teaching experience at College or University level.

(ii) Work experience in any area of Mass Communication (Newspaper/Magazine, News Agency, *Public Relations, Advertising*, Radio T.V., Journalism etc).

Additional Qualifications/Specializations

Professional experience in Punjabi Journalism.

4. **Lecturers in Business Management**—(Two)
(Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600).

Qualifications

A Master's degree in Business Administration or M. Tech. degree in Engineering with first class with the *proviso that the incumbent would* acquire a doctorate degree within a period of 5 years. In the case of allied subjects like Industrial Psychology, Personnel Management, Business *Statistics, Cost Accountancy* etc. where lecturers could be recruited with qualifications other than MBA and M. Tech., the minimum qualification would be the same as prescribed for the posts of Lecturers *by the UGC for the* Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and Sciences.

Specialization

One in Financial Management and one in Personnel Management or Marketing Management.

5. **Planning and Development Officer**—(One)
(Rs. 1100-50-1600) In case the incumbent is drawn from amongst the academics he might be allowed the Reader's grade i.e. Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900, on a personal basis.)

Qualifications

A Second Class Master's degree or LL.B. degree from a recognised University in India or an equivalent qualifications from a foreign University with at least *10 years administrative/* teaching experience in the capacity not below the rank of Assistant Registrar/Lecturer. Preference will be given to persons possessing experience/capability of planning different development schemes in Colleges/Universities and having upto-date knowledge of Indian Education scene and also familiarity with the working of current UGC schemes in the field of college/University education. Candidates should also have proficiency in Punjabi.

6. **Executive Engineer**
(Grade Rs. 800-50-1300/50-1600)

Qualifications

At least a degree in Civil Engineering from a recognised University or equivalent qualification like associate *membership of Institution* of Engineers, India etc., with at least 8 years experience as Sub-Divisional Officer/Assistant Engineer in a Govt./University/Semi-Govt. Deptt. Retired Executive Engi*neer/Superintending Engineer* (M.E.S.) below the age of 63 years may also apply. Salary and other terms of service will be fixed taking into account the qualifications and experience of applicant.

Only those persons need apply who have handled the execution of works of big building projects, designed by Architects, involving R.C.C. Construction. Experience in design, construction and maintenance of Sanitary fittings in buildings is desirable.

Qualifications and experience are relaxable in case of the candidate, otherwise found suitable by the Selection Committee.

7. **Research Scholars**—Two in Astronomy and Space Sciences.
(Tenable for two years in the first instance at Rs. 400/- p.m. all *inclusive)*

Qualifications

Candidates *should possess at least* second class Master's degree with at least one year teaching/research experience after obtaining Master's degree provided that the cordition of ex*perience may be relaxed in the case of* first class M.A.'s/M.Sc.'s provided further that a candidate with at least 55% marks both in B.A./B.Sc. and M.A./M.Sc. could also be considered *in case no first class M.A./M.Sc. is* available.

Specialization

Master's degree should be in the subject of:

(i) Astronomy and Space Physics/ Astronomy.

OR

(ii) Physics with Space Physics/ Electronics. Diploma in Space *Sciences will be preferred.*

8. **Superintendents**
(Rs. 825-25-850-30-1000-40-1200-50-1400-1580)

Qualifications

At least a Bachelor's degree from a recognised University with at least 10 years total service in an office of Government/University/affiliated college at least three years of which shall be in the capacity of Deputy Superintendent or on a higher post.

Persons who had applied in response to our earlier advertisement need not apply afresh.

9. **Deputy Superintendent**
(Non Superintendents Grade-II) (Rs. 800-25-850-30-1000/40-1200/50-1400) (25% posts are reserved *for members of Scheduled Castes/* Tribes)

Qualifications

At least a Bachelor's degree from a recognised University with either at *least 10 years total service in an office* of Government/ University/Affiliated college or at least three years experience of work in capacity of an Assistant or higher than that of an Assistant. *Adequate knowledge of Punjabi* is essential.

Persons who had applied in response to our earlier advertisement need not apply afresh.

10. ***Technician 'A' (Electronics)***
(Rs 225-5-260-6-290/6-308)

Qualifications

Certificate course from I.T.I. in Electronics/Electrical Engineering.

11. ***Technician 'B' (Mechanical)***
(Rs. 320-8-400-10-450)

Qualifications

Certificate Course from I.T.I. with five years experience.

12. **Technician 'C'**—(One each in Mechanical & Electrical)
(380-12-500/15-560)

For Mechanical

Certificate course from I.T.I. with 7 year's experience.

For Electrical

Certificate *course from* I.T.I. in Electronics/Electrical Engineering with 5 years experience.

13. **Junior Research Fellow**—(U.G.C.)—(Two)

Department of Astronomy and Space Science @ Rs. 400 p.m. all inclusive for first two years and Rs. 500/- all inclusive for subsequent two years.

Qualifications

Junior Fellowship is open to persons preferably below the age of 30 years, who have obtained a Master's degree of a recognised University in the first or high second division (with at least 50% marks or B in the seven point grade system).

Note

Master's degree should be in Astro*nomy and Space Sciences/Diploma in* Space Sciences.

"Candidates for teaching & research posts should possess working knowledge of Punjabi upto Punjabi Praveshka Standard. Persons from outside Punjab could, however, be considered for appointment but they will be required to give an undertaking in writing that they will acquire the requisite qualifications in Punjabi within a period of two years".

General

Higher start with the grade admissible depending upon the *ability* and experience of the candidate. House rent and Dearness allowance, Provident Fund and Medical facilities according to the University rules.

Applications, complete in all respects on the prescribed form accompanied by a crossed Postal Order worth Rs. 5/- (Rs. 2/- for candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribes and Backward Classes) drawn in favour of the Registrar, Punjabi University, Patiala should reach the University by **23-8-80**. The forms can be had from the Production & Sales Officer, Publication Bureau, Punjabi University, Patiala on payment of Re 1/- by sending a crossed Indian Postal Order drawn in favour of the Registrar, Punjabi University, Patiala, alongwith a self addressed envelope of the size of 25 x 10 cms. stamped with 30 paise postage which should be superscribed at the TOP in BOLD letters "REQUEST FOR APPLICATION FORM FOR THE POST OF ."

Persons already in service should apply through proper channel, Government servants who are not in a position to submit their applications through proper channel before the due date should submit an advance copy before the due date and regular applications through proper channel by **26-8-80**.

REGISTRAR

KONKAN KRISHI VIDYAPEETH

Dapoli, Dist : Ratnagiri

Advertisement No. Est/A-II/Advt./XVII/10000/ of 1980 dated the 2 July, 1980.

Applications in the prescribed form are invited on or before **25-8-1980** for the undermentioned posts. The application forms can be obtained from the Registrar, Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli (Pin Code No. 415 712), Dist: Ratnagiri, Maharashtra State on sending a self-addressed envelope (4"x 9") with the postage of 60 paise and crossed Indian Postal Order of the value of Re. 1/- (Rupee one) payable to the Comptroller, Konkan Krish Vidyapeeth, Dapoli. The completed application forms accompanied by a crossed Indian Postal Order worth Rs. 2.50 payable to the Comptroller, Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli should reach this office not later than **25-8-1980**. Applications received after the due date will not be considered. A separate application with separate fee is required for each post. Government servants and staff working under local bodies should necessarily apply through proper channel. However, an advance copy of the application may be sent by them to this office within the prescribed time limit.

(I) FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

1.	Professor of Plant Pathology	: One post
2.	Rice Specialist	: One post
3.	Asstt. Professor of Agril. Chemistry, and Soil Science (Bio-Chemistry).	: One post
4.	Asstt. Professor of Statistics	: One post
5.	Khar Land Scientist	: One post
6.	Asstt. Agronomist	: One post (Reserved for S.C./S.T./D.T. & N.T.).
7.	Junior Plant Pathologist	: One post
8.	Vegetable Breeder	: One post (Reserved for S.C./S.T./D.T. & N.T.).
9.	Field Officer	: One post

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SCHEME

(A) Co-ordinated Scheme for Research on Water Management

10.	Chief Scientist	: One post
11.	Agricultural Engineer	: One post
12.	Junior Scientist (Agronomy)	: One post
13.	Junior Scientist (Soil Physics)	: One post (Reserved for S.C./S.T./D.T. & N.T.).
14.	Junior Scientist (Agril. Engineering)	: One post
15.	Junior Scientist (Statistics)	: One post

(B) Operational Research Project on Integrated Control of Rice Stem Borer

16.	Project Officer	: One post
17.	Agronomist	: One post
18.	Production Economist	: One post
19.	Plant Pathologist	: One post

(C) Intensification of Research and Training on Pulse and Oilseed Crops

20.	Scientist (S-2) Extension Education)	: One post
21.	Scientist (S-1) (Plant Protection)	: One post

(II) FACULTY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE

22.	Professor of Animal Nutrition	: One post
23.	Assistant Professor of Parasitology	: One post
24.	Assistant Professor of Dairy Science	: One post
25.	Assistant Professor of Pharmacology	: One post (Reserved for S.C./S.T./D.T. & N.T.).
26.	Assistant Professor of Pathology	: One post (Reserved for S.C./S.T./D.T. & N.T.)
27.	Assistant Professor of Genetics	: One post
28.	Assistant Professor of Bacteriology	: One post (Reserved for S.C./S.T./D.T. & N.T.).

PAY SCALES

(i) For the posts at Sr. No. 1,2, 10 and 22—Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500.
(ii) For the posts at Sr. No. 5, 11, and 16—Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900.
(iii) For the post at Sr. No. 20—Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600.
(iv) For the posts at Sr. No. 3,4,6,7,8,12,13,14,15,17,18,19,23,24,25,26,27 and 28—Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600.
(v) For the post at Sr. No. 21—Rs. 700-40-1300.
(vi) For the posts at Sr. No. 9—Rs. 600-30-750-EB-40-1150 (Likely to be revised).

Qualifications

(a) **For the posts at Sr No. 1,2,22**

Essential

After Ph.D. in the respective subject, seven years' experience in teaching or research as evidenced by published research papers or in extension education.

OR

After Master's degree in the respective subject, ten years' experience in teaching or research as evidenced by published research papers or in extension education.

Desirable

Experience in technical administration, ability to initiate and organise research.

Note: For the post at Sr No. 2 the respective subject is Plant Breeding.

(b) **For the post at Sr. No. 10**

Essential

After Ph.D. in the subject of Agronomy/Soil Science/Agril. Engineering seven years' research experience in the field of Water Management.

OR

After Master's degree in Agronomy/Soil Science/Agril Engineering ten years' research experience in the field of Water Management.

Desirable

(i) Ability to plan, guide and organise research on Water Management.
(ii) Experience of Research Management.

(c) **For the post at Sr. No. 11**

Essential

B.Sc. (Agril. Engineering) or M.Sc. (Agri.) in Agricultural Engineering in at least second class of any recognisep University with five years' experience in teaching or research as evidenced by published research papers or in extension education.

OR

M. Tech. in Agricultural Engineering of any recognised University with three years' experience in teaching, research or in extension education.

Preferable

Basic degree in Agriculture.

(d) **For the posts at Sr. No. 5,16 and 20:**

After Ph.D. in the respective subject, two years' experience in teaching or research as evidenced by published research papers or in extension education.

OR

After Master's degree in the respective subject, five years' experience in teaching or research as evidenced by published research papers or in extension education.

OR

Master's degree in the respective subject with ten years' total experience in teaching or research as evidenced by published research papers or in extension education.

Note

(1) For the post at Sr. No. 16, the respective subject is Agricultural Extension or Agricultural Entomology.
(2) For the post at Sr. No. 5, the respective subject is Soil Science.
(3) For the post at Sr No. 20, the

respective subject is Agricultural Extension.

(e) For the posts at Sr. No. 3,4,6, 7,8,9,12,13,15,17,18,19,21,23,24,25,26,27 and 28:

Ph.D. in the respective subject.

OR

After Master's degree in the respective subject, two years' experience in teaching or research as evidenced by published research papers or in extension education.

OR

Master's degree in the respective subject with a first class or equivalent C.G.P.A. either at Bachelor's degree or Master's degree level.

Note

(1) For the posts at Sr. No. 4 and 15, basic degree in Agriculture is preferable.

(2) For the posts at Sr. Nos. 9,13, 18 and 21, the respective subjects are Agricultural Economics, Soil Science, Agricultural Economics, and Plant Pathology/ Agricultural Entomology respectively.

(f) For the post at Sr. No. 14

Essential

B.Sc. (Agril. Engineering) or M.Sc. (Agri.) in Agricultural Engineering of any recognised University at least in second class.

Preferable

1. M. Tech. in Agricultural Engineering.
2. Basic degree in Agriculture.

Age

(1) Maximum age-limit as on 31-8-1980 will ordinarily be 40 years for the posts mentioned at Sr No. 1,2,5, 10,11,16,20,21,22 and 30 years for the remaining posts. Maximum age-limit is relaxable upto 5 years in deserving cases. The age-limit is not applicable to persons already in the service of this University.

(2) The pay scales of the above posts carry usual allowances admissible as per the rules of the University.

(3) Age relaxation for candidates belonging to S.C./S.T./D.T. & N.T. as per the State Government rules.

(4) If the response from highly qualified and more experienced candidates is adequate, those with less qualifications or experience may not be called for interview even though they fulfil the minimum qualifications laid down for the posts.

(5) The fact that the posts are advertised does not mean that all the posts will be filled in.

(6) The application to be recieved through proper channel must reach this office within 15 days from the last date of submission of application.

(7) The posts at Sr No. 10 to 21 are sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a limited period.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate for employment under this university.

B.B. Rane
REGISTRAR

BANGALORE UNIVERSITY

'Jnana Bharathi' Bangalore-560056

No. EST/TP/ADVT 1/80 **Dated 2 July 1980.**

Notification

Applications in the prescribed forms are invited from the qualified candidates for appointment to the following posts in the Bangalore University.

Name of the Department	No. of posts	Reservation position
Dept. of Dance, Drama & Music		
Professor	1	SC
Reader (Music)	1	SC
Reader (Dance or Drama)	1	GM
Lecturers	7	BCM 1 GM 3 BCT 1 BSG 2
Dept. of Economics		
Reader (Econometrics)	1	ST
Reader	1	BT
Lecturers	6	SC 2 ST 1 GM 2 BCM 1
Dept. of English		
Reader	1	SC
Reader (Linguistics)	1	BCM
Lecturers	2	BSG 1 ST 1
Dept. of Geography		
Lecturers	2	BSG 1 BCM 1
Dept. of Hindi		
Reader	1	GM
Lecturer	1	SC
Dept. of History		
Professor	1	GM
Reader (Modern Social and Economic History)	1	GM
Centre of Kannada Studies		
Reader (Folklore Studies)	1	BCT
Lecturer in Sanskrit	1	ST
Lecturer in Hindi } *Comparative Study* Section	1	BSG
Lecturer in English	1	GM
Dept. of Political Science		
Reader (Public Administration)	1	GM
Dept. of Sanskrit		
Lecturers	2	GM 1 SC 1
Dept. of Sociology		
Reader	1	BCT
Lecturers	2	SC 1 BT 1
Dept. of Social Work		
Reader	1	SC
Dept. of Telugu		
Lecturer	1	BSG
Dept of Urdu		
Lecturer	1	GM
Dept. of Commerce		
Reader	1	SC
Lecturers	2	BCM 2
Dept. of Journalism		
Readers	2	BCM 1 ST 1
Reader (Rural Communication)	1	BSG
Reader (Communication Research)	1	GM
Reader (Communication Policy & Planning)	1	BCM
Reader (Journalism)	1	GM
Lecturers	2	GM 1 SC 1
Dept. of Education		
Professor	1	ST
* Reader (Research Methodology)	1	BSG

1	2	3	
* **Additional essential qualification**			
A Ph.D. in Economics with published work in Education			
Reader (Educational Administration)	1	GM	
Lecturer (Educational Sociology)	1	GM	
Lecturer	1	BSG	
Dept. of Architecture			
Professor	1	SC	
Readers	3	SC	3
Lecturers	3	SC	3
Dept. of Civil Engineering			
Professor (Soil Mechanics & Foundation Engineering)	1	SC	
Professor (Sanitary Engineering)	1	BCM	
Reader (Sanitary Microbiology)	1	GM	
Reader (Highway and Airport Engg)	1	BCM	
Reader (Material Science & Construction Technology)	1	GM	
Reader	1	BCT	
Lecturer (Sanitary Chemistry)	1	BCT	
Lecturer (Highway Engg. & Pavement Design)	1	GM	
Lecturer (Pre-stressed Concrete Structure)	1	BCM	
Lecturer (Material Science and Construction Technology)	1	BSG	
Lecturers	5	BCM	1
		SC	2
		GM	1
		BCT	1
Lecturers (Temporary)	2	BCM	1
		GM	1
Dept. of Electrical Engineering			
Professor	1	GM	
* Professor (Electronic Circuits/Communications/Net work Theory with teaching and Laboratory development experience in Electronic Circuits)	1	GM	
* **Additional Essential Qualification**			
Doctorate Degree, proven record of research, guidance, good publication record etc.			
Reader	1	BT	
Lecturer (Net-work theory/Communication)	1	BSG	
Lecturers (Electronic Circuits)	2	GM	1
		SC	1
Lecturers	9	GM	3
		BCM	2
		BSG	1
		BT	1
		BCT	1
		SC	1
Lecturers (Temporary)	3	BSG	1
		GM	1
		BCM	1
Dept. of Mechanical Engineering			
Professors	2	BCT	1
		BSG	1
Reader	1	BSG	
Lecturers	7	SC	3
		BSG	1
		GM	1
		BCM	1
		BCT	1
Lecturers (Temporary)	3	GM	2
		SC	1
Dept. of Botany			
Lecturer	1	GM	
Dept. of Chemistry			
Professor (Bio-Chemistry)	1	BT	
Readers	2	SC	1
		BCM	1
Reader (Physical Chemistry)	1	BCT	
Lecturer	1	ST	
Dept. of Geology			
Lecturers	5	BCM	2
		BT	1
		GM	2

(*Continued on page 432*)

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

KANPUR

Advertisement No. 19/80

Applications are invited for six faculty positions in the Department of Metallurgical Engineering of the Institute in the following pay scales :

Assistant Professor—Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900.

Lecturer—Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600.

The Department is seeking individuals with ability and aptitute for teaching in undergraduate/post-graduate programme, research and development in any of the following areas of specialisation:

1. Extractive metallurgy (with emphasis of process analysis; momentum, heat and mass transfer; chemical metallurgy).
2. Metals processing (specialisation in deformation processing, powder processing and foundary technology).
3. Physical metallurgy (specialisation in quantitative microscopy, thermodynamics and kinetics of phase transformations).

QUALIFICATIONS

Assistant Professor

Doctorate degree with good academic record and atleast three years of professional experience outside the work for the degree.

OR

M.Tech. with good academic record and atleast seven years of industrial experience outside the work for the degree.

The candidates must have demonstrated ability in teaching and independent research work as envisaged by adequate number of research publications of good quality in journals of repute or developmental work of merit in any one of the aforesaid areas of specialisations.

Lectruer

Doctorate degree with good academic record and adequate research experience resulting in research papers of good quality.

OR

M.Tech. with good academic record and atleast three years of teaching/research/industrial experience with good record outside the work done for the degree.

The candidates must have ability for good teaching and independent research as evidenced by adequate publications or developmental work in any one of the aforesaid areas of specialisation.

FOR BOTH THE POSITIONS BASIC DEGREE IN METALLURGY/METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING IS REQUIRED.

The Institute has well equipped laboratories and also Biosystems laboratory, Laser Laboratory, besides central facilities. There is well established Computer Centre having DEC 10, IBM 1800, PDP-1 Systems with interactive graphic terminals and TDC-316, and a group of experienced programmers. The Institute has a well stocked library with more than 2,17,000 volumes and 1800 periodicals. The Central facilities include 2 MeVan de Graaff accelerator, 4096 multichannel analyser and other radiation detection equipment, liquid nitrogen and spectrometers, glass blowing shop, central instrumentation laboratory, precision machine shop, besides a large workshop for fabrication of specialised research apparatus.

There is an Advanced Centre for Electronic Systems in the Institute attached to the Department of Electrical Engineering. The Centre carries out unclassified research and development work in the areas such as Communication, Radar, Signal and large processing and Instrumentation Systems, sponsored by governmental agencies and industry. Besides, an Advanced Centre for Materials Science has been established recently at the Institute by the Government of India to undertake research in the frontier of development on materials of national importance. This Centre houses sophisticated equipment such as X-ray diffractometers, transmission and scanning electron microsopes, MTS and Instron Testing machines, crystal growth facility etc.

The Campus facilities include a Primary and Higher Secondary School, a Health Centre, Swimming Pool and a Shopping Centre.

Posts are permanent and carry retirement benefits in the shape of CPF-Scheme or CPF-cum-Gratuity Scheme or GPF - cum - Pension - cum-Gratuity Schemes as may be opted according to rules. The age of retirement is 60 years. During the first year the appointment will be on probation. Besides pay, posts carry allowances according to the Institute rules, which at present correspond to those admissible to the Central Government employees stationed at Kanpur. Higher initial pay is admissible to exceptionally qualified and deserving candidates. Candidates called for interview will be paid a second class railway fare from the place of duty to Kanpur and back by the shortest route.

In the category of Lecturer, one post will be reserved for SC/ST candidates. In the event of non-availability of suitable SC/ST candidates, the reserved posts would be treated as dereserved.

Applications from within India must be made on prescribed form obtainable free of charge from the Registrar of the Institute by sending a self-addressed unstamped evelope of 25 cm x 10 cm size. Applications should be accompanied by a postal order for Rs 7.50 (Re 1.87 for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates).

Applicants from abroad may apply on plain paper enclosing a complete bio-data and names of three referees from whom reference letters may be obtained.

Applicants who are employed in Government, Semi-Government organisations or Institutes, should send their applications through proper channel else they will be required to produce a 'NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE' from their employers at the time of interview.

Applications should reach the Registrar, Indian Institute, of Technology, I.I.T. Post Office, Kanpur-208016 (India) on or before **August 12, 1980**.

BANGALORE UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 431)

1	2	3
Dept. of Library Science		
Readers	2	GM 1 SC 1
Lecturers	2	GM 1 BCT 1
Dept. of Mathematics		
Professors	2	SC 1 BCM 1
Dept. of Physics		
Lecturers	3	SC 2 GM 1
Dept. of Statistics		
Professor	1	BCM
Lecturer	1	BT
Dept. of Zoology		
Readers	2	GM 1 BSG 1
Lecturers	3	GM 1 BCM 1 BCT 1

Note :

SC	Scheduled Castes
ST	Scheduled Tribes
BCM	Backward Communities
BCT	Backward Castes
BT	Backward Tribes
BSG	Backward Special Group
GM	General Merit

Scale of Pay
Professors—Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-125/2-2500
Readers—Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900
Lecturers—Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600

Qualifications for each post other than the posts comes under the Faculty of Engineering, is the same as recommended by University Grants Commission. In the case of Engineering Faculty, the qualifications is the same as recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education. Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes (Backward Communities/Backward Castes/Backward Tribes/Special Group) will be made as per order of the Government of Karnataka in the matter. Details are available in the information leaflet supplied with the application forms.

The last date for receipt of applications in the University is **18th August, 1980**. Application forms can be obtained from the office of the Registrar, Bangalore University, Jnana Bharathi, Bangalore-560056 or at City Office, Rajaji Block, Central College, Bangalore on payment of Rs. 25/- for the post of Professors/Readers and Rs. 20/- for the post of Lecturers. The amount may be paid in the office of the Finance Officer, Bangalore University, Bangalore or through crossed postal orders payable to the Registrar, Bangalore University, Bangalore. No other form of remittance will be accepted. The requisition for supply of application forms must be accompanied with a self-addressed envelope 6" x 12" duly stamped worth of Rs. 2.85 of postal stamps.

Candidates who have already applied for the posts of (1) Professors in the Dept. of Dance, Drama and Music/Architecture/Education/Mathematics (2) Readers in the Department of Journalism/Dance, Drama and Music/Lib. Science and (3) Lecturers in the Dept. of Journalism/Dance, Drama and Music/Library Science in response to earlier Notifications No. EST/CCB/MISC/42/75-76 dated 3-7-1975, EST/E3/ADVT/1/76 dated 30-6-1976 and EST/E3/ADVT/5/77 dated 30-4-1977 are required to apply again. Such of the candidates may obtain application forms on payment of difference amount of Rs. 10/- in the manner indicated above.

By Order
REGISTRAR

JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY
CALCUTTA-700032
Employment Notification
No. A2/C/ 8/80
Dated : July 9, 1980

The University invites application in the prescribed form for the following posts :

1. **Professor**—Electronics & Tele-Communication Engineering—One Post.
2. **Reader**—Electronics & Tele-Communication Engineering—Six Posts.

Qualifications for Professor Post
Essential

(i) Research degree of Doctorate standard or published papers of an equally high standard.
(ii) Consistently good academic record with at least high second class Master's degree in Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering of Indian Universities or equivalent.
(iii) Ten years' teaching/industrial/research experience of which at least five years must be in teaching at post-graduate level.
(iv) Proven ability to guide research.

Qualifications for Readers Posts
Essential

(i) At least high second class Master's degree in Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering with consistently good academic record of Indian universities or equivalent.
(ii) Five years' research/industrial/teaching experience of which at least three years must be in teaching at an Engineering degree College/University.

Explanatory note in respect of all kinds of posts

Candidates should either have an average of 55% of the two examinations prior to Master's degree (irrespective of the marks obtained in any of the two examinations) or 50% in each of the two examinations separately.

Desirable for Professor Post

(i) Experience of organising laboratories.
(ii) Corporate membership in recognised professional bodies.

Desirable for Readers Posts

(i) Research degree or published papers of high standard.
(ii) Corporate membership in recognised professional bodies.
(iii) Ability to guide research.

Specialization for Professor Post

Control/Microwaves/Instrumentation/Communication/Computer (Software, Hardware)/Electron Device.

Specialization for Readers Posts

Control/Microwaves/Instrumentation/ Communication/Computer (Software, Hardware)/Electron Devices.

Scales of Pay

Pforessor—Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500/-

Reader—Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900/-

Person who is in the old scale might be considered eligible for appointment of higher post in the old scale.

Those who have applied earlier in response to the previous employment notification No. A2/C/2/79 need not apply again. However, they may supply additional information if they so desire.

Last date of receiving application is **9th August, 1980.**

Application forms are obtainable from the University office during working hours on payment of Rs. 2/- or by post on payment of Rs. 2/- + Re. 1/- as postal charge. No travelling *allowance is admissible* to candidates called for interview. Higher initial salary may be given to really deserving candidates. Those who are in employment should submit their applications through proper channel. Choice of the Appointment Committee will not necessarily be confined to applicants only. Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate.

REGISTRAR (Offg.)

JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY
CALCUTTA-700032
Employment Notification
No. A2/C/7/80
Dated : July 9, 1980

The University invites applications in the prescribed form for the following posts :

1. **Professor**—Production Engineering—One Post (Temporary)
2. **Reader**—Production Engineering—Two Posts (Temporary)

Qualifications for Professor Post
Essential

(i) Research degree of Doctorate standard or published papers of an equally high standard.
(ii) Consistently good academic record with at least high second class Master's degree in Production Engineering/Industrial Engineering/Mechanical Engineering with Production Engineering subjects as specialisation of Indian Universities or equivalent.
(iii) Ten years' teaching/industrial/research experience of which at *least five years must be in teaching* at post-graduate level.
(iv) Proven ability to guide research.

Qualifications for Readers Posts
Essential

(i) At least second class Master's degree with Production Engineering/Industrial Engineering/subjects as specialization in Mechanical/Electrical/Electronics and Telecommunication/Civil/Chemical Engineering with consistently good-*academic record.*
(ii) Five years research/industrial/teaching experience of which at least three years must be in *teaching at an Engineering degree* College/University.

Explanatory note in respect of all kinds of posts

Candidates should either have an average of 55% of the two examinations prior to Master's degree (irrespective of the marks obtained in any of the two examinations) or 50% marks in each of the two examinations separately.

Desirable for Professor Post

(i) Experience of organising laboratories.
(ii) Corporate Membership in recognised professional bodies.

Desirable for Readers Posts

(i) Research degree or published *papers of high standard.*
(ii) Corp9rate membership in recognised professional bodies.
(iii) Ability to guide research.

Specialization for Professor Post

Production Technology/Industrial Engineering/Production Management/Manufacturing Systems Machine Tool Technolcgy.

Specialization for Readers Posts

Production Management/Production Technology/O.R./Management Science/Machine Tools.

Scales of Pay

Professor—Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500/-

Reader—Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900/-.

Person who is in the old scale might be considered eligible for appointment *to higher post in the old scale.*

Last date of receiving application is **9th August, 1980.**

Application forms are obtainable *from the University office during* working hours on payment of Rs. 2/- or by post of payment of Rs. 2/- + Re. 1/- as postal charge. No travelling allowance is admissible to candidates called for interview. Higher initial salary may be given to really deserving candidates. Those who are in employment should submit their applications through proper channel. Choice of the Appointment Committee will not necessarily be confined to applicants only. Canvassing in any form *will disqualify a candidate.*

REGISTRAR (Offg.)

MARATHWADA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
PARBHANI

No. APP—18 **Dated : 9-7-80**

Corrigendum to the Advertisement No. MAU/1/80

The post of "Assistant Professor of Food & Nutrition (Home Science)" appearing at Sr No. 7(ii) in the Advertisement No. MAU/1/80 should be treated as deleted and no candidate should apply for this post.

S.T. Kachwe
REGISTRAR

UNIVERSITY NEWS, AUGUST 1, 1980. **Regd. No. R.N. 7180/62 Postal Regd. No. D(C)-534**

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

EXAMINATION CELL

71-6-619/A/3/2, Srinivasanagar East Colony, Hyderabad-500038.

ADMISSION FOR M. TECH. DEGREE COURSES AT COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, ANANTAPUR AND KAKINADA DURING 1980-81.

Admission to the above courses for the Academic year 1980-81 will be made as per the Presidential Order in G.O.Ms. No. 453, Edn., Gen. Admn. (SPF-B) dt. 3-7-1974 and as amended in G.D.Ms. No. 1106 Edn. (C) Department, dated 10-12-1976.

Applications are invited from Indian Nationals for admission to the following M.Tech. courses in the University Constituent Colleges as shown below, so as to reach the Principals of respective Colleges by post or otherwise on or before 5.00 P.M. on **29 Aug. 1980**. Admissions will be made on the basis of marks obtained in B.E./B.Tech. examinations.

1. M.Tech.	Civil Engineering Structural Engineering	at College of Engineering, Anantapur-515002.
2. M.Tech.	Electrical Engineering Power Systems	
3. M.Tech.	Mechanical Engineering Refrigeration and Airconditioning	
1. M.Tech.	Civil Engineering Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering	at College of Engineering, Kakinada-533003.
2. M.Tech.	Electrical Engineering Power Systems (with emphasis on High Voltage)	
3. M.Tech.	Mechanical Engineering Mechine Design (with emphasis on Farm Machine Design)	
4. M.Tech.	Electronics & Communication Engineering Instrumentation and Control systems	

Application form and prospectus can be had on requisition from the Principal, College of Engineering, Anantapur-515002 for the courses at Anantapur and from the Principal, College of Engineering, Kakinada-533003 for the courses at Kakinada, enclosing a Demand Draft for Rs. 5/ drawn in favour of the Registrar, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University on any scheduled Bank payable at Hyderabad and also a self addressed and stamped (Rs. 2/-) envelope of size 10 cm x 22.5 cm. Remittance by Postal Orders, Money Orders, Cheques or Cash will not be accepted.

Applications received in person or by post after the due date and time will not be accepted.

Sale of Applications will commence from **1 August, 1980**.

Last date for sale of Application-- **22 August, 1980**.

Last date for receipt of filled-in *Application by Principal concerned*— **29 August, 1980**.

REGISTRAR

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

HYDERABAD-500007, A.P.

Advertisement No. 9/80
Dated : 10 July, 1980

Applications in the prescribed form together with the Registration Fee of Rs 5/- through M.O./I.P.O./Challan 'A' are invited for the following posts in the University Service, so as to reach the undersigned on or before **11th August, 1980** :

1. Lecturer in History
2. Lecturers in Mathematics (Lien vacancies)
3. Lecturer in Urdu

Pay Scale

Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600

Post No. 1 to 3

Qualifications

(i) Consistently good academic record with 1st or high 2nd class Master's Degree with 55% (B+) marks in a relevant subject or an equivalent degree of a foreign University.

(ii) A Doctor's Degree or research work of an equally high standard.

For Post No. 1

Preferential

(a) Specialisation in Modern Indian History.

(b) Diploma in Archives.

AGE

Not above (35) years.

(i) Age *relaxation can be considered* in deserving cases.

(ii) Age limit does not apply to the employees of this University, 14%, 4 % and 25% reservations are made for SCs, STs, and BCs respectively.

Application forms can be had from the Director, University Press, Osmania University, Hyderabad-7 on payment of Rs 4.50 in person or by Money Order or by Indian Postal Order UNCROSSED or by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope.

B. Ramachandra Reddy
REGISTRAR

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

NEW DELHI-110067

Advt. No. Aca. III/6/80

Applications are invited for the post of Associate Professor/Fellow in Hindi for the Centre of Post-Graduate Studies, Imphal.

***Qualifications*: Essential**

(a) *Consistently good academic re*cord with at least a high 2nd class Master's degree in Hindi or an equivalent qualification from an Indian/Foreign University;

(b) A doctor's degree or published work of an equally high standard; and

(c) *About five year's experience of* teaching and/or research.

Desirable

Good background of comparative literature or good background of Linguistics.

Scale of Pay

Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900. Plus usual allowances.

*Relaxation in any of the qualifica*tion may be made (a) in favour of persons of eminence or of high academic/professional distinction, and (b) in exceptional cases where adequately, qualified persons are not available but are otherwise found suitable for the respective positions. It will also be open to the University to consider *the names of suitable candi*dates who may not have applied.

Normally appointment of Fellows is made on contract basis for a period ranging for one to three years.

Benefits of C.P. Fund-cum-Gratuity/G.P. Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity are available as per University rules.

Persons already in employment should route their applications through proper channel.

Second class (mail) rail fare (both ways) will be paid to candidates invited to appear for interview from outstation by the shortest route subject to the production of rail receipt.

Applications separate for each post, on the prescribed form, obtainable free of cost from the University by sending a self-addressed and stamped envelope of 23 cm x 10 cm size to the Deputy Registrar (Academic) Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110067, should reach him latest by **August 11, 1980**.

Candidates from abroad, applying for faculty positions, may apply on plain paper, (but their applications should reach the University by the last date) furnishing all the relevant information such as their names; date and place of birth; marital status; Father's name and address; academic and professional attainments; nationality; state of domicile; postal and permanent addresses; full details of (a) publications, and (b) research projects undertaken; language(s) known; details of visits to foreign countries; and the names and addresses of at least two persons well acquainted with the candidates professional work who should also be requested by the candidate to forward to the Deputy Registrar (Academic) confidential report concerning the candidate.

Printed & Published by ANJNI KUMAR, on behalf of the Association of Indian Universities (formerly known as Inter-University Board of India), Rouse Avenue, New Delhi - 110002